

CATULLUS · WITH THE PERVIGILIUM

VENERIS

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CATULLUS: WITH THE PERVIGILIUM VENERIS. EDITED BY S. G. OWEN. ILLUSTRATED BY J. R. WEGUELIN.

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D · M · S

IOANNI · HENRICO · ONIONS
NONI · MODO · SVPERFVISSET · RESTITVTORI
PRIMARIO

Morte iaces aegra, quo non prudentior alter
Affectet Latiae pangere vocis opes;
Sive quis aggreditur caecos evolvere nodos,
Dulce Camenarum seu reparare decus.
Digna merebaris verae praeconia laudis,
Cognite non dubia, vir sine labe, nota.
Felix ingenii numeros tibi perficis omnes,
Hoc solum infelix quod cadis ante diem.
At meminere tui: non ulla oblivia certe
Fidus amicorum, scis, patietur amor.

PREFACE.

LITTLE is known of the life of Catullus; his very praenomen is uncertain. It is now usually believed to have been Gaius, and not as has been supposed Quintus. At any rate, if this is so we get an excellent point in 10. 29, *meus sodalis Cinna est Gaius*. 'It's not Gaius Catullus I meant: it's Gaius Cinna' (Palmer, *Classical Review*, 5. 7). Probably the poet's full name was Gaius Valerius Catullus. We need not grieve over our ignorance about this and other matters; the great central fact for us is the existence of the poetry of Catullus; of the man himself we must be content to know little beyond what he has told us. He was born at Verona in 87 B.C. or 84 B.C.; and in position was probably an eques, like so many of the great Roman

men of letters, though from references in his poems it seems that he was not rich (cp. 10. 9-14; 13. 9). He had villas at Tibur and on Sirmio, a peninsula in the lake Benacus (Lago di Garda); but seems to have spent most of his time at Rome. He travelled in the suite of the propraetor Memmius to the province of Bithynia, together with his friend the poet C. Helvius Cinna (10. 30): but failed to reap the profits that he expected from his official position, to which circumstance he more than once bitterly alludes. In politics he belonged, like Cicero, to the party of order, the optimates, and attacks the great democratic leader Caesar with unworthy abuse; for which we are assured by Suetonius that Caesar forgave him with his usual clemency (Suet. *Iul.* 73, *Valerium Catullum a quo sibi versiculis de Mamurra* (Catull. 29. 57) *perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satis facientem eadem die adhibuit cenae hospitioque patris eius, sicut consueverat, uti perseveravit).* He had many literary friends : Cornelius Nepos, to whom he dedicates his poems; the orators Hortensius and Cicero, of the

latter of whom he speaks with admiring respect; the poets Calvus, Cinna, and Cornificius. He seems to have died early, Ov. *Am.* 3. 9. 62

> Obvius huic venias edera iuvenilia cinctus
> Tempora cum Calvo, docte Catulle, tuo:

probably in B.C. 54 (Ellis, *Commentary*, p. liv.).

The two great facts in his life permanently important are his love for his brother, and his passion for Lesbia, in whom we can hardly fail to recognise the fascinating but abandoned Clodia, the sister of Cicero's enemy P. Clodius Pulcher, who has been held up to eternal infamy in the *Pro Caelio.* These were the sources that inspired much of his best work. Of his brother's early death he writes with a genuine sorrow that still touches the deepest chords of human feeling. In the poems to Lesbia he sings at first of the complete happiness of requited love, in verse that is unsurpassed in the lover's Golden Treasury for simplicity and passion. But Lesbia was faithless; and another period came, the period of disillusion and despair; and of this again he has spoken from his heart with a directness

that reveals the supreme misery of the despairing lover. As a poet of the affections Catullus rises to a higher pinnacle than was ever reached by the light-hearted and frigid Horace.

The text of Catullus depends mainly upon two manuscripts :

(1) O, the Oxford MS. Canonici 30, written about the year 1400, which is the best. This MS. has been collated by Ellis, Baehrens, and Schwabe : I have examined it myself in some passages.

(2) G, the Sangermanensis, a MS. of St. Germain-des-Prés, preserved in the National Library at Paris (No. 14,137). The MS. was finished on October 19, 1375, according to a note of the scribe. It has been collated by Sillig, Rossbach, Baehrens, Dübner, Max Bonnet, and Ellis ; and a photographic facsimile of the whole MS. has been published by M. Émile Chatelain (Paris, Leroux, 1890), which I have found most useful in preparing this edition.

There existed at Verona in the tenth century a manuscript of Catullus, now lost, which was referred to in A.D. 975 by Ratherius, Bishop of Verona

(Schmidt, p. xcviii). This is supposed to have been the source of our existing MSS., and is called the Verona archetype (V): the MSS. GO form its best representatives. The consensus of GO preserves the reading of this archetype, and is indicated in the notes by V.

In *Carm.* 62 we have the help of the Codex Thuaneus (T), a manuscript anthology in the National Library at Paris (No. 8071), of the ninth century, which has been collated by Ellis and Max Bonnet (for Schwabe). There are numerous other MSS. of little value.

The editors who have done most service to Catullus by the collection of materials and careful sifting of evidence are Schwabe and Ellis, to whose works I am under the greatest obligations. To Ellis especially belongs the credit of having discovered and first published the valuable Oxford MS. Of the older editors I have learned most from Guarinus, Statius, Scaliger and Voss; and of modern writers besides Ellis and Schwabe from Munro's *Criticisms and Elucidations* (Cambridge 1878). I have used through-

out in writing my notes Doering's edition (Lipsiae 1788), Lachmann's (Berlin 1861), Schwabe's two editions (Gissae 1866, Berolini 1886), and his *Quaestiones Catullianae* (Gissae 1862); Ellis's text (2nd edition 1878) and Commentary (2nd edition 1889), Schmidt's edition (Lipsiae 1887), whose *Prolegomena* are valuable, and that of Postgate (London 1889). Besides these I have used Rossbach (Lipsiae 1863), L. Müller (Lipsiae 1874), Baehrens's critical edition and Commentary (Lips. 1876-1885), and the excellent special edition of the *Coma Berenices* by Constantino Nigra (Milan 1891), whose commentary, written in Italian, is exhaustive. There is an interesting essay on Catullus in Nettleship's Essays, p. 84. Mr. Grant Allen has recently published a spirited translation of the *Attis* into English verse: London, Nutt, 1892. He has added an essay on the Galliambic metre, of which it is difficult to speak. By treating this simple metre as 'an iambic-anapaestic rhythm,' he has, to my ear, rendered it impossible to scan the poem. Mr. Allen has dealt with the metre as if it were modern and not ancient verse.

The *Pervigilium Veneris* is a charming poem in trochaic rhythm of unknown authorship and date. It probably belongs to the third century of the Empire (see Teuffel, 398. 6) : Baehrens has attributed it to Tiberianus (*Poetae Latini Minores*, 4. 48). It is preserved in two MSS :

(1) S = Salmasianus, a seventh century MS. in the National Library at Paris, No. 10,318.

(2) T = Thuaneus, in the National Library at Paris, No. 8071. This is the same ninth century MS. as that which contains Catullus 62.

The collations of these two MSS. I have taken from Baehrens. In editing the *Pervigilium* I have used the Variorum notes in Valpy's Delphin Catullus, and the editions of Wernsdorf (*Poetae Latini Minores*, 3. 425 foll.), Buecheler (Lips. 1859), and Baehrens (*Poetae Latini Minores*, 4. 292). There is a paper by Mr. Mackail in the *Journal of Philology*, 17. 179 foll. from which I have not been able to gain anything. Mr. Mackail's theory that the poem is written in quatrains seems to me untenable, as introducing worse confusion into an already difficult text. The

theory is based on a statement at the beginning of S, *Sunt vero versus xxii.* But *versus* must mean not stanzas, as he supposes, but lines, and the numeral is a slip for *xcii* (Buecheler, p. 52, Nettleship in *Journal of Philology*, 18. 142). Riese (*Anthol. Lat.* i. p. xxii) thinks that *xxii* is a mistake for *xvii*, and that it is meant that the *Pervigilium* is the poem (so he understands *versus*) which stands seventeenth in the collection of the Anthologia. This explanation is scholarly, but I prefer the one which I have adopted.

I have to thank Mr. F. Haverfield, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, for his kindness in reading through the proof-sheets of my book.

CH. CH., OXFORD, *December* 1892.

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ADDENDUM

If my emendation of Catull. 54. 2, *hara es, rustice*, is right, it receives some confirmation from Cic. *in Pis.* § 37, *confer te nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, si audes, absentiam tuam cum mea.*

The words of Catullus 55, 16, *committe crede luci*, may be illustrated from the same speech, *in Pis.* § 65, *da te populo, committe ludis.*

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.



CONTENTS.

II.

Passer, deliciae meae puellae,
Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,
Cui primum digitum dare adpetenti
Et acris solet incitare morsus,
5 Cum desiderio meo nitenti
Carum nescio quid libet iocari,
Et solaciolum sui doloris,
Credo, et quo gravis acquiescat ardor :
Tecum ludere sicut ipsa posse
10 Et tristis animi levare curas
Tam gratum est mihi quam ferunt puellae
Pernici aureolum fuisse malum,
Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

III.

Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque,
Et quantum est hominum venustiorum.
Passer mortuus est meae puellae,
Passer, deliciae meae puellae,
Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat: 5
Nam mellitus erat suamque norat
Ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,
Nec sese a gremio illius movebat,
Sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc
Ad solam dominam usque pipiabat. 10
Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
Illuc, unde negant redire quemquam.
At vobis male sit, malae tenebrae
Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis:
Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis. 15
Vae factum male! vae miselle passer!
Tua nunc opera meae puellae
Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

IV.

Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,
Neque ullius natantis impetum trabis
Nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis
5 Opus foret volare sive linteo.
Et hoc negat minacis Hadriatici
Negare litus insulasve Cycladas
Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam
Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum,
10 Vbi iste post phaselus antea fuit
Comata silva : nam Cytorio in iugo
Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.
Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer,
Tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima
15 Ait phaselus : ultima ex origine
Tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,
Tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,
Et inde tot per impotentia freta

Erum tulisse, laeva sive dextera
Vocaret aura, sive utrumque Iuppiter 20
Simul secundus incidisset in pedem;
Neque ulla vota litoralibus deis
Sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mari
Novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.
Sed haec prius fuere: nunc recondita 25
Senet quieta seque dedicat tibi,
Gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.

V.

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
Rumoresque senum severiorum
Omnes unius aestimemus assis.
Soles occidere et redire possunt:
5 Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.
Da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
Dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
Deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
10 Dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
Conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
Aut nequis malus invidere possit,
Cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

VI.

Flavi, delicias tuas Catullo,
Ni sint inlepidae atque inelegantes,
Velles dicere, nec tacere posses.
Verum nescio quid febriculosi
Scorti diligis : hoc pudet fateri. 5
Nam te non viduas iacere noctes,
Nequiquam tacitum, cubile clamat
Sertis ac Syrio fragrans olivo,
Pulvinusque peraeque et hic et illic
Attritus, tremulique quassa lecti 10
Argutatio inambulatioque.
Iam tu ista ipse vales nihil tacere.
Cur ? non tam latera ecfututa pandas,
Ni tu quid facias ineptiarum.
Quare quidquid habes boni malique, 15
Dic nobis. Volo te ac tuos amores
Ad caelum lepido vocare versu.

VII.

Quaeris, quot mihi basiationes
Tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.
Quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae
Lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis,
5 Oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi
Et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum,
Aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,
Furtivos hominum vident amores,
Tam te basia multa basiare
10 Vesano satis et super Catullo est,
Quae nec pernumerare curiosi
Possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

VIII.

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
Et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
Fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
Cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
Amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla. 5
Ibi illa multa tum iocosa fiebant,
Quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat.
Fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
Nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque, impotens, noli
Nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive, 10
Sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
Vale, puella: iam Catullus obdurat,
Nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam:
At tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
Scelesta, vae te! quae tibi manet vita! 15
Quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?
Quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
Quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

IX.

Verani, omnibus e meis amicis
Antistans mihi milibus trecentis,
Venistine domum ad tuos Penates
Fratresque unanimos anumque matrem ?
5 Venisti. O mihi nuntii beati !
Visam te incolumem audiamque Hiberum
Narrantem loca facta nationes,
Vt mos est tuus, applicansque collum
Iucundum os oculosque saviabor.
10 O quantum est hominum beatiorum,
Quid me laetius est beatiusve ?

X.

Varus me meus ad suos amores
Visum duxerat e foro otiosum.
Scortillum, ut mihi tunc repente visum est,
Non sane inlepidum neque invenustum.
Huc ut venimus, incidere nobis 5
Sermones varii, in quibus, quid esset
Iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,
Ecquonam mihi profuisset aere.
Respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis
Nec praetoribus esse nec cohorti, 10
Cur quisquam caput unctius referret,
Praesertim quibus esset irrumator
Praetor, nec faceret pili cohortem.
'At certe tamen,' inquiunt, 'quod illic
Natum dicitur esse, conparasti 15
Ad lecticam homines.' Ego, ut puellae
Vnum me facerem beatiorem,
'Non' inquam 'mihi tam fuit maligne,

Vt, provincia quod mala incidisset,
20 Non possem octo homines parare rectos.'
At mi nullus erat nec hic neque illic,
Fractum qui veteris pedem grabati
In collo sibi collocare posset.
Hic illa, ut decuit cinaediorem,
25 'Quaeso' inquit 'mihi, mi Catulle, paulum
Istos commoda: nam volo ad Sarapim
Deferri.' 'Mane' inquii puellae,
'Istud quod modo dixeram me habere,
Fugit me ratio: meus sodalis
30 Cinna est Gaius, is sibi paravit.
Verum, utrum illius an mei, quid ad me?
Vtor tam bene quam mihi pararim.
Sed tu insulsa male ac molesta vivis,
Per quam non licet esse neglegentem.'

XI.

Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli,
Sive in extremos penetrabit Indos,
Litus ut longe resonante Eoa
Tunditur unda,
Sive in Hyrcanos Arabesve molles, 5
Seu Sacas sagittiferosve Parthos,
Sive qua septemgeminus colorat
Aequora Nilus,
Sive trans altas gradietur Alpes,
Caesaris visens monimenta magni, 10
Gallicum Rhenum, horribilem insulam ulti-
mosque Britannos,
Omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas
Caelitum, temptare simul parati,
Pauca nuntiate meae puellae 15
Non bona dicta.

Cum suis vivat valeatque moechis,
Quos simul conplexa tenet trecentos,
Nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium
20 Ilia rumpens:
Nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem,
Qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati
Vltimi flos, praetereunte postquam
Tactus aratro est.

XII.

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra
Non belle uteris in ioco atque vino:
Tollis lintea neglegentiorum.
Hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte:
Quamvis sordida res et invenusta est. 5
Non credis mihi? crede Polioni
Fratri, qui tua furta vel talento
Mutari velit: est enim leporum
Disertus puer ac facetiarum.
Quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos 10
Expecta aut mihi linteum remitte,
Quod me non movet aestimatione,
Verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.
Nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hiberis
Miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus 15
Et Veranius: haec amem necesse est
Vt Veraniolum meum et Fabullum.

XIII

Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
Paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
Si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
Cenam, non sine candida puella
5 Et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.
Haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
Cenabis bene: nam tui Catulli
Plenus sacculus est aranearum.
Sed contra accipies meros amores
10 Seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
Nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
Donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,
Quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
Totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

XIV.

Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,
Iucundissime Calve, munere isto
Odissem te odio Vatiniano:
Nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,
Cur me tot male perderes poetis? 5
Isti di mala multa dent clienti,
Qui tantum tibi misit inpiorum.
Quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum
Munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,
Non est mi male, sed bene ac beate, 10
Quod non dispereunt tui labores.
Di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum
Quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum
Misti, continuo ut die periret
Saturnalibus optimo dierum! 15
Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit:
Nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum
Curram scrinia Caesios Aquinos

Suffenum omnia colligam venena,
20 Ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.
Vos hinc interea valete abite
Illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,
Saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

XIVb.

Siqui forte mearum ineptiarum
25 Lectores eritis manusque vestras
Non horrebitis admovere nobis,

* *

XV.

Commendo tibi me ac meos amores,
Aureli : veniam peto pudenter,
Vt, si quicquam animo tuo cupisti,
Quod castum expeteres et integellum,
Conserves puerum mihi pudice, 5
Non dico a populo : nihil veremur
Istos, qui in platea modo huc modo illuc
In re praetereunt sua occupati :
Verum a te metuo tuoque pene
Infesto pueris bonis malisque. 10
Quem tu qua lubet, ut iubet, moveto,
Quantum vis, ubi erit foris, paratum :
Hunc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter.
Quod si te mala mens furorque vecors
In tantam inpulerit, sceleste, culpam, 15
Vt nostrum insidiis caput lacessas,
A tum te miserum malique fati,
Quem attractis pedibus patente porta
Percurrent raphanique mugilesque.

XVI.

Pedicabo ego vos et irrumabo,
Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi,
Qui me ex versiculis meis putastis,
Quod sunt molliculi, parum pudicum.
5 Nam castum esse decet pium poetam
Ipsum, versiculos nihil necesse est,
Qui tum denique habent salem ac leporem,
Si sunt molliculi ac parum pudici
Et quod pruriat incitare possunt,
10 Non dico pueris, sed his pilosis,
Qui duros nequeunt movere lumbos.
Vos, quod milia multa basiorum
Legistis, male me marem putatis?
Pedicabo ego vos et irrumabo.

XVII.

O Colonia, quae cupis ponte ludere longo,
Et salire paratum habes, sed vereris inepta
Crura ponticuli axulis stantis in redivivis,
Ne supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat;
Sic tibi bonus ex tua pons libidine fiat, 5
In quo vel Salisubsilis sacra suscipiantur:
Munus hoc mihi maximi da, Colonia, risus.
Quendam municipem meum de tuo volo ponte
Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque,
Verum totius ut lacus putidaeque paludis 10
Lividissima maximeque est profunda vorago.
Insulsissimus est homo, nec sapit pueri instar
Bimuli tremula patris dormientis in ulna.
Cui cum sit viridissimo nupta flore puella,
Et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, 15
Adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis,
Ludere hanc sinit ut lubet, nec pili facit uni,
Nec se sublevat ex sua parte, sed velut alnus
In fossa Liguri iacet suppernata securi,

20 Tantundem omnia sentiens quam si nulla sit usquam,
Talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit,
Ipse qui sit, utrum sit an non sit, id quoque nescit.
Nunc eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum,
Si pote stolidum repente excitare veternum
25 Et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere caeno,
Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula.

XXI.

Aureli, pater esuritionum,
Non harum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt
Aut sunt aut aliis erunt in annis,
Pedicare cupis meos amores:
Nec clam, nam simul es, iocaris una, 5
Haerens ad latus omnia experiris.
Frustra: nam insidias mihi instruentem
Tangam te prior irrumatione.
Atque id si faceres satur, tacerem:
Nunc ipsum id doleo, quod esurire, 10
Mellitus puer et sitire discet.
Quare desine, dum licet pudico,
Ne finem facias, sed irrumatus.

XXII.

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,
Homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,
Idemque longe plurimos facit versus.
Puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura
5 Perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpsestos
Relata : chartae regiae, novi libri,
Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membranae,
Derecta plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.
Haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus
10 Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur : tantum abhorret ac mutat.
Hoc quid putemus esse ? qui modo scurra
Aut siquid hac re tersius videbatur,
Idem infaceto est infacetior rure,
15 Simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam
Aeque est beatus ac poema cum scribit :
Tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.
Nimirum idem omnes fallimur, neque est quisquam,
Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum
20 Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error :
Sed non videmus, manticae quod in tergo est.

XXIII.

Furi, cui neque servus est neque arca
Nec cimex neque araneus neque ignis,
Verum est et pater et noverca, quorum
Dentes vel silicem comesse possunt,
Est pulchre tibi cum tuo parente 5
Et cum coniuge lignea parentis.
Nec mirum : bene nam valetis omnes,
Pulchre concoquitis, nihil timetis,
Non incendia, non graves ruinas,
Non furta inpia, non dolos veneni, 10
Non casus alios periculorum.
Atqui corpora sicciora cornu
Aut siquid magis aridum est habetis
Sole et frigore et esuritione.
Quare non tibi sit bene ac beate ? 15
A te sudor abest, abest saliva,
Mucusque et mala pituita nasi.
Hanc ad munditiem adde mundiorem,
Quod culus tibi purior salillo est,

20 Nec toto decies cacas in anno,
Atque id durius est faba et lapillis;
Quod tu si manibus teras fricesque,
Non umquam digitum inquinare possis.
Haec tu commoda tam beata, Furi,
25 Noli spernere nec putare parvi,
Et sestertia quae soles precari
Centum desine: nam sat es beatus.

XXIV.

O qui flosculus es Iuventiorum,
Non horum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt
Aut posthac aliis erunt in annis,
Mallem divitias Midae dedisses
5 Isti, cui neque servus est neque arca,
Quam sic te sineres ab illo amari.
'Qui? non est homo bellus?' inquies. Est:
Sed bello huic neque servus est neque arca.
Hoc tu quam lubet abice elevaque:
10 Nec servum tamen ille habet neque arcam.

XXV.

Cinaede Thalle, mollior cuniculi capillo
Vel anseris medullula vel imula oricilla
Vel pene languido senis situque araneoso,
Idemque Thalle turbida rapacior procella,
Cum dira naufragos hiemps ostendit oscitantes, 5
Remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti,
Sudariumque Saetabum catagraphosque Thynos,
Inepte, quae palam soles habere tamquam avita.
Quae nunc tuis ab unguibus reglutina et remitte,
Ne laneum latusculum manusque mollicellas 10
Inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent,
Et insolenter aestues velut minuta magno
Deprensa navis in mari vesaniente vento.

XXVI.

Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri
Flatus opposita est neque ad Favoni
Nec saevi Boreae aut Apeliotae,
Verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos.
5 O ventum horribilem atque pestilentem!

XXVII.

Minister vetuli puer Falerni
Inger mi calices amariores,
Vt lex Postumiae iubet magistrae,
Ebrioso acino ebriosioris.
5 At vos quo lubet hinc abite, lymphae,
Vini pernicies, et ad severos
Migrate: hic merus est Thyonianus.

XXVIII.

Pisonis comites, cohors inanis
Aptis sarcinulis et expeditis,
Verani optime tuque mi Fabulle,
Quid rerum geritis? satisne cum isto
Vappa frigoraque et famem tulistis? 5
Ecquidnam in tabulis patet lucelli
Expensum, ut mihi, qui meum secutus
Praetorem refero datum lucello?
O Memmi, bene me ac diu supinum
Tota ista trabe lentus irrumasti. 10
Sed, quantum video, pari fuistis
Casu: nam nihilo minore verpa
Farti estis. Pete nobiles amicos.
At vobis mala multa di deaeque
Dent, opprobria Romuli Remique. 15

XXIX.

Quis hoc potest videre, quis potest pati,
Nisi inpudicus et vorax et aleo,
Mamurram habere quod Comata Gallia
Habebat ante et ultima Britannia?
5 Cinaede Romule, haec videbis et feres?
Et ille nunc superbus et superfluens
Perambulabit omnium cubilia
Vt albulus columbus aut Adoneus?
Cinaede Romule, haec videbis et feres?
10 Es inpudicus et vorax et aleo.
Eone nomine, imperator unice,
Fuisti in ultima occidentis insula,
Vt ista vostra diffututa mentula
Ducenties comesset aut trecenties?
15 Quid est alid sinistra liberalitas?
Parum expatravit an parum helluatus est?
Paterna prima lancinata sunt bona:
Secunda praeda Pontica: inde tertia
Hibera, quam scit amnis aurifer Tagus.

Eumne Gallia et timet Britannia? 20
Quid hunc malum fovetis? aut quid hic potest,
Nisi uncta devorare patrimonia?
Eone nomine urbis o potissimae
Socer generque perdidistis omnia?

XXX.

Alfene inmemor atque unanimis false sodalibus,
Iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?
Iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?
Nec facta inpia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent:
Quod tu neglegis, ac me miserum deseris in malis. 5
Eheu quid faciant dic homines, cuive habeant fidem?
Certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, me
Inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.
Idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque
Ventos inrita ferre ac nebulas aerias sinis. 10
Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, meminit Fides,
Quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

XXXI.

Paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
Quam te libenter quamque laetus inviso,
5 Vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
Liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.
O quid solutis est beatius curis,
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum
10 Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.
Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
Salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude :
Gaudete vos quoque Italae lacus undae,
Ridete, quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

XXXII.

Amabo, mea dulcis Ipsitilla,
Meae deliciae, mei lepores,
Iube ad te veniam meridiatum.
Et si iusseris, illud adiuvato,
Nequis liminis obseret tabellam, 5
Neu tibi lubeat foras abire,
Sed domi maneas paresque nobis
Novem continuas fututiones.
Verum, siquid ages, statim iubeto :
Nam pransus iaceo et satur supinus 10
Pertundo tunicamque palliumque.

XXXIII.

O furum optime balneariorum
Vibenni pater, et cinaede fili,
(Nam dextra pater inquinatiore,
Culo filius est voraciore)
5 Cur non exilium malasque in oras
Itis, quandoquidem patris rapinae
Notae sunt populo, et natis pilosas,
Fili, non potes asse venditare.

XXXIV.

Dianae sumus in fide
Puellae et pueri integri:
Dianam pueri integri
Puellaeque canamus.

O Latonia, maximi 5
Magna progenies Iovis,
Quam mater prope Deliam
  Deposivit olivam,

Montium domina ut fores
Silvarumque virentium 10
Saltuumque reconditorum
  Amniumque sonantum.

Tu Lucina dolentibus
Iuno dicta puerperis,
Tu potens Trivia et notho es 15
  Dicta lumine Luna.

Tu cursu, dea, menstruo
Metiens iter annuum
Rustica agricolae bonis
  Tecta frugibus exples. 20

Sis quocumque tibi placet
Sancta nomine, Romulique,
Antique ut solita es, bona
  Sospites ope gentem.

XXXV.

Poetae tenero, meo sodali
Velim Caecilio, papyre, dicas,
Verona veniat, Novi relinquens
Comi moenia Lariumque litus:
5 Nam quasdam volo cogitationes
Amici accipiat sui meique.
Quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,
Quamvis candida miliens puella
Euntem revocet manusque collo
10 Ambas iniciens roget morari,
Quae nunc, si mihi vera nuntiantur,
Illum deperit inpotente amore:
Nam quo tempore legit incohatam
Dindymi dominam, ex eo misellae
15 Ignes interiorem edunt medullam.
Ignosco tibi, Sapphica puella
Musa doctior: est enim venuste
Magna Caecilio incohata mater.

XXXVI.

Annales Volusi, cacata charta,
Votum solvite pro mea puella :
Nam sanctae Veneri Cupidinique
Vovit, si sibi restitutus essem
Desissemque truces vibrare iambos, 5
Electissima pessimi poetae
Scripta tardipedi deo daturam
Infelicibus ustulanda lignis.
Et hoc pessima se puella vidit
Iocose lepide vovere divis. 10
Nunc, o caeruleo creata ponto,
Quae sanctum Idalium Vriosque apertos
Quaeque Ancona Cnidumque harundinosam
Colis quaeque Amathunta quaeque Golgos
Quaeque Durrachium Hadriae tabernam, 15
Acceptum face redditumque votum,
Si non illepidum neque invenustum est.
At vos interea venite in ignem,
Pleni ruris et inficetiarum
Annales Volusi, cacata charta. 20

XXXVII.

Salax taberna vosque contubernales,
A pileatis nona fratribus pila,
Solis putatis esse mentulas vobis,
Solis licere, quidquid est puellarum,
5 Confutuere et putare ceteros hircos?
An, continenter quod sedetis insulsi
Centum an ducenti, non putatis ausurum
Me una ducentos irrumare sessores?
Atqui putate: namque totius vobis
10 Frontem tabernae ropionibus scribam.
Puella nam mi, quae meo sinu fugit,
Amata tantum quantum amabitur nulla,
Pro qua mihi sunt magna bella pugnata,
Consedit istic. Hanc boni beatique
15 Omnes amatis, et quidem, quod indignum est,
Omnes pusilli et semitarii moechi;
Tu praeter omnes une de capillatis,
Cuniculosae Celtiberiae fili
Egnati, opaca quem bonum facit barba
20 Et dens Hibera defricatus urina.

XXXVIII.

Male est, Cornifici, tuo Catullo,
Male est, me hercule, et est laboriose,
Et magis magis in dies et horas.
Quem tu, quod minimum facillimumque est,
Qua solatus es adlocutione? 5
Irascor tibi. Sic meos amores?
Paulum quid lubet adlocutionis,
Maestius lacrimis Simonideis.

XXXIX.

Egnatius, quod candidos habet dentes,
Renidet usque quaque. Si ad rei ventum est
Subsellium, cum orator excitat fletum,
Renidet ille. Si ad pii rogum fili
Lugetur, orba cum flet unicum mater, 5
Renidet ille. Quidquid est, ubicumque est,
Quodcumque agit, renidet. Hunc habet morbum,

Neque elegantem, ut arbitror, neque urbanum.
Quare monendum est te mihi, bone Egnati.
10 Si urbanus esses aut Sabinus aut Tiburs
Aut pinguis Vmber aut obesus Etruscus
Aut Lanuvinus ater atque dentatus
Aut Transpadanus, ut meos quoque attingam,
Aut quilubet, qui puriter lavit dentes,
15 Tamen renidere usque quaque te nollem:
Nam risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.
Nunc Celtiber es: Celtiberia in terra,
Quod quisque minxit, hoc sibi solet mane
Dentem atque russam defricare gingivam,
20 Vt quo iste vester expolitior dens est,
Hoc te amplius bibisse praedicet loti.

XL.

Quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,
Agit praecipitem in meos iambos?
Quis deus tibi non bene advocatus
Vecordem parat excitare rixam?
An ut pervenias in ora vulgi? 5
Quid vis? qua lubet esse notus optas?
Eris, quandoquidem meos amores
Cum longa voluisti amare poena.

XLI.

Ameana puella defututa
Tota milia me decem poposcit,
Ista turpiculo puella naso,
Decoctoris amica Formiani.
Propinqui, quibus est puella curae, 5
Amicos medicosque convocate:
Non est sana puella, nec rogare
Qualis sit solet aes imaginosum.

XLII.

Adeste, hendecasyllabi, quot estis
Omnes undique, quotquot estis omnes.
Iocum me putat esse moecha turpis
Et negat mihi nostra redditura
5 Pugillaria, si pati potestis.
Persequamur eam, et reflagitemus.
Quae sit, quaeritis. Illa, quam videtis
Turpe incedere, mimice ac moleste
Ridentem catuli ore Gallicani.
10 Circumsistite eam, et reflagitate,
'Moecha putida, redde codicillos,
Redde, putida moecha, codicillos.'
Non assis facis? o lutum, lupanar,
Aut si perditius potes quid esse.
15 Sed non est tamen hoc satis putandum.
Quod si non aliud pote, ut ruborem
Ferreo canis exprimamus ore,
Conclamate iterum altiore voce
'Moecha putida, redde codicillos,

Redde, putida moecha, codicillos.' 20
Sed nil proficimus, nihil movetur.
Mutanda est ratio modusque vobis,
Siquid proficere amplius potestis,
'Pudica et proba, redde codicillos.'

XLIII.

Salve, nec minimo puella naso
Nec bello pede nec nigris ocellis
Nec longis digitis nec ore sicco
Nec sane nimis elegante lingua,
Decoctoris amica Formiani. 5
Ten provincia narrat esse bellam?
Tecum Lesbia nostra comparatur?
O saeclum insapiens et infacetum!

XLIV.

O funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs,
(Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est
Cordi Catullum laedere, at quibus cordi est,
Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt)
5 Sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,
Fui libenter in tua suburbana
Villa malamque pectore expuli tussim,
Non inmerenti quam mihi meus venter,
Dum sumptuosas adpeto, dedit, cenas.
10 Nam, Sestianus dum volo esse conviva,
Orationem in Antium petitorem
Plenam veneni et pestilentiae legi.
Hic me gravido frigida et frequens tussis
Quassavit usque dum in tuum sinum fugi
15 Et me recuravi otioque et urtica.
Quare refectus maximas tibi grates
Ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.
Nec deprecor iam, si nefaria scripta

Sesti recepso, quin gravidinem et tussim
Non mi, sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus, 20
Qui tum vocat me, cum malum librum legi.

XLV.

Acmen Septumius suos amores
Tenens in gremio ' mea ' inquit ' Acme,
Ni te perdite amo atque amare porro
Omnes sum adsidue paratus annos
Quantum qui pote plurimum perire, 5
Solus in Libya Indiave tosta
Caesio veniam obvius leoni.'
Hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,
Dextra sternuit adprobationem.
At Acme leviter caput reflectens 10
Et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
Illo purpureo ore saviata
' Sic ' inquit ' mea vita Septumille,
Huic uni domino usque serviamus,

15 Vt multo mihi maior acriorque
Ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.'
Hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,
Dextra sternuit adprobationem.
Nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
20 Mutuis animis amant amantur.
Vnam Septumius misellus Acmen
Mavolt quam Syrias Britanniasque :
Vno in Septumio fidelis Acme
Facit delicias libidinesque.
25 Quis ullos homines beatiores
Vidit, quis Venerem auspicatiorem?

XLVI.

Iam ver egelidos refert tepores,
Iam caeli furor aequinoctialis
Iucundis Zephyri silescit auris.
Linquantur Phrygii, Catulle, campi
Nicaeaeque ager uber aestuosae : 5
Ad claras Asiae volemus urbes.
Iam mens praetrepidans avet vagari,
Iam laeti studio pedes vigescunt.
O dulces comitum valete coetus,
Longe quos simul a domo profectos 10
Diversae variae viae reportant.

XLVII.

Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae
Pisonis, scabies famesque mundi,
Vos Veraniolo meo et Fabullo
Verpus praeposuit Priapus ille?
Vos convivia lauta sumptuose 5
De die facitis? mei sodales
Quaerunt in trivio vocationes?

XLVIII.

Mellitos oculos tuos, Iuventi,
Siquis me sinat usque basiare,
Vsque ad milia basiem trecenta,
Nec umquam videar satur futurus,
5 Non si densior aridis aristis
Sit nostrae seges osculationis.

XLIX.

Disertissime Romuli nepotum,
Quot sunt quotque fuere, Marce Tulli,
Quotque post aliis erunt in annis,
Gratias tibi maximas Catullus
5 Agit pessimus omnium poeta,
Tanto pessimus omnium poeta
Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus.

L.

Hesterno, Licini, die otiosi
Multum lusimus in meis tabellis,
Vt convenerat esse delicatos.
Scribens versiculos uterque nostrum
Ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc, 5
Reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum.
Atque illinc abii tuo lepore
Incensus, Licini, facetiisque,
Vt nec me miserum cibus iuvaret,
Nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos, 10
Sed toto indomitus furore lecto
Versarer cupiens videre lucem,
Vt tecum loquerer, simulque ut essem.
At defessa labore membra postquam
Semimortua lectulo iacebant, 15
Hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci,
Ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.
Nunc audax cave sis, precesque nostras,
Oramus, cave despuas, ocelle,
Ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te. 20
Est vemens dea : laedere hanc caveto.

LI.

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,
Ille, si fas est, superare divos,
Qui sedens adversus identidem te
    Spectat et audit
5 Dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis
Eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi
    Vocis in ore.
Lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
10 Flamma demanat, sonitu suopte
Tintinant aures geminae, teguntur
    Lumina nocte.
Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est :
Otio exultas nimiumque gestis.
15 Otium et reges prius et beatas
    Perdidit urbes.

LII.

Quid est, Catulle ? quid moraris emori ?
Sella in curuli struma Nonius sedet,
Per consulatum perierat Vatinius :
Quid est, Catulle ? quid moraris emori ?

LIII.

Risi nescio quem modo e corona,
Qui, cum mirifice Vatiniana
Meus crimina Calvus explicasset,
Admirans ait haec manusque tollens,
'Di magni, salaputium disertum !' 5

LIV.

Othonis caput oppido pusillum
(Hara es, rustice) semilauta crura,
Subtile et leve peditum Libonis,
Si non omnia, displicere vellem
5 Tibi et Fuficio seni recocto.
Irascere iterum meis iambis
Inmerentibus, unice imperator.

LV.

Oramus, si forte non molestum est,
Demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae.
Te campo quaesivimus minore,
Te in circo, te in omnibus libellis,
5 Te in templo summi Iovis sacrato.
In Magni simul ambulatione
Femellas omnes, amice, prendi,
Quas vultu vidi tamen sereno,
'Avelli' sic ipse flagitabam
10 'Camerium mihi, pessimae puellae!'

Quaedam inquit, nudum reducta pectus,
'En hic in roseis latet papillis.'
Sed te iam ferre Herculi labos est.
Non custos si fingar ille Cretum,
Non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus, 15
Non si Pegaseo ferar volatu,
Non Rhesi niveae citaeque bigae;
Adde huc plumipedes volatilesque,
Ventorumque simul require cursum:
Quos iunctos, Cameri, mihi dicares, 20
Defessus tamen omnibus medullis
Et multis langoribus peresus
Essem te mihi, amice, quaeritando.
Tanto ten fastu negas, amice?
Dic nobis ubi sis futurus, ede 25
Audacter, conmitte crede luci.
Nunc te lacteolae tenent puellae?
Si linguam clauso tenes in ore,
Fructus proicies amoris omnes:
Verbosa gaudet Venus loquella. 30
Vel si vis, licet obseres palatum,
Dum nostri sis particeps amoris.

LVI.

O rem ridiculam, Cato, et iocosam
Dignamque auribus et tuo cachinno.
Ride, quidquid amas, Cato, Catullum ·
Res est ridicula et nimis iocosa.
5 Deprendi modo pupulum puellae
Crusantem : hunc ego, si placet Dionae,
Pro telo rigida mea cecidi.

LVII.

Pulchre convenit inprobis cinaedis,
Mamurrae pathicoque Caesarique.
Nec mirum : maculae pares utrisque,
Vrbana altera et illa Formiana,
5 Inpressae resident nec eluentur :
Morbosi pariter, gemelli utrique
Vno in lectulo, erudituli ambo,
Non hic quam ille magis vorax adulter,
Rivales socii puellularum.
10 Pulchre convenit inprobis cinaedis.

LVIII.

Caeli, Lesbia nostra, Lesbia illa,
Illa Lesbia, quam Catullus unam
Plus quam se atque suos amavit omnes,
Nunc in quadriviis et angiportis
Glubit magnanimi Remi nepotes. 5

LIX.

Bononiensis Rufa rufuli fellat
Vxor Meneni, saepe quam in sepulcretis
Vidistis ipso rapere de rogo cenam,
Cum devolutum ex igne prosequens panem
Ab semiraso tunderetur ustore. 5

LX.

Num te leaena montibus Libystinis
Aut Scylla latrans infima inguinum parte
Tam mente dura procreavit ac taetra,
Vt supplicis vocem in novissimo casu
Contemptam haberes a nimis fero corde? 5

LXI.

Collis o Heliconii
Cultor, Vraniae genus,
Qui rapis teneram ad virum
Virginem, o Hymenaee Hymen,
5 O Hymen Hymenaee,

Cinge tempora floribus
Suave olentis amaraci,
Flammeum cape, laetus huc
Huc veni niveo gerens
10 Luteum pede soccum,

Excitusque hilari die
Nuptialia concinens
Voce carmina tinnula
Pelle humum pedibus, manu
15 Pineam quate taedam.

Namque Vinia Manlio
Qualis Idalium colens
Venit ad Phrygium Venus
Iudicem, bona cum bona
20 Nubet alite virgo,

Floridis velut enitens
Myrtus Asia ramulis,
Quos Hamadryades deae
Ludicrum sibi rosido
Nutriunt umore. 25

Quare age huc aditum ferens
Perge linquere Thespiae
Rupis Aonios specus,
Nympha quos super inrigat
Frigerans Aganippe, 30

Ac domum dominam voca
Coniugis cupidam novi,
Mentem amore revinciens,
Vt tenax edera huc et huc
Arborem inplicat errans. 35

Vosque item simul, integrae
Virgines, quibus advenit
Par dies, agite in modum
Dicite 'o Hymenaee Hymen,
O Hymen Hymenaee,' 40

Vt lubentius, audiens
Se citarier ad suum
Munus, huc aditum ferat
Dux bonae Veneris, boni
45 Coniugator amoris.

Quis deus magis est ama-
tis petendus amantibus ?
Quem colent homines magis
Caelitum ? o Hymenaee Hymen,
50 O Hymen Hymenaee.

Te suis tremulus parens
Invocat, tibi virgines
Zonula soluunt sinus,
Te timens cupida novus
55 Captat aure maritus.

Tu fero iuveni in manus
Floridam ipse puellulam
Dedis a gremio suae
Matris, o Hymenaee Hymen,
60 O Hymen Hymenaee.

Nil potest sine te Venus,
Fama quod bona conprobet,
Commodi capere : at potest
Te volente. Quis huic deo
Conpararier ausit ? 65

Nulla quit sine te domus
Liberos dare, nec parens
Stirpe nitier : at potest
Te volente. Quis huic deo
Conpararier ausit ? 70

Quae tuis careat sacris,
Non queat dare praesides
Terra finibus : at queat
Te volente. Quis huic deo
Conpararier ausit ? 75

Claustra pandite ianuae,
Virgo ades. Viden ut faces
Splendidas quatiunt comas ?
At moraris in intimis
Aedibus, nova nupta. 80

Iam maritus adest pia
Prosequens prece ne diu
Tardet ingenuus pudor;
Quem tamen magis audiens
85 Flet, quod ire necesse est.

Flere desine. Non tibi, Au-
runculeia, periculum est
Nequa femina pulchrior
Clarum ab Oceano diem
90 Viderit venientem.

Talis in vario solet
Divitis domini hortulo
Stare flos hyacinthinus.
Sed moraris, abit dies :
95 *Prodeas, novà nupta.*

Prodeas, nova nupta, si
Iam videtur, et audias
Nostra verba. Viden ? faces
Aureas quatiunt comas :
100 Prodeas, nova nupta.

Non tuus levis in mala
Deditus vir adultera
Probra turpia persequens
A tuis teneris volet
Secubare papillis, 105

Lenta quin velut adsitas
Vitis inplicat arbores,
Inplicabitur in tuum
Conplexum. Sed abit dies :
Prodeas, nova nupta. 110

O cubile, quod omnibus
* * * *
* * * *
* * * *
Candido pede lecti, 115

Quae tuo veniunt ero,
Quanta gaudia, quae vaga
Nocte, quae medio die
Gaudeat ! Sed abit dies :
Prodeas, nova nupta. 120

Tollite, o pueri, faces :
Flammeum video venire.
Ite, concinite in modum
'Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
125 Io Hymen Hymenaee.'

Ne diu taceat procax
Fescennina iocatio,
Nec nuces pueris neget
Desertum domini audiens
130 Concubinus amorem.

Da nuces pueris, iners
Concubine : satis diu
Lusisti nucibus : lubet
Iam servire Talasio.
135 Concubine, nuces da.

Sordebant tibi vilicae,
Concubine, hodie atque heri
Nunc tuum cinerarius
Tondet os. Miser a miser
140 Concubine, nuces da.

Diceris male te a tuis
Vnguentate glabris marite
Abstinere : sed abstine.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
Io Hymen Hymenaee. 145

Scimus haec tibi quae licent
Sola cognita : sed marito
Ista non eadem licent.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
Io Hymen Hymenaee. 150

Nupta, tu quoque quae tuus
Vir petet cave ne neges,
Ne petitum aliunde eat.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
Io Hymen Hymenaee. 155

En tibi domus ut potens
Et beata viri tui,
Quae tibi sine serviat
(Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
Io Hymen Hymenaee), 160

Vsque dum tremulum movens
Cana tempus anilitas
Omnia omnibus adnuit.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
165 Io Hymen Hymenaee.

Transfer omine cum bono
Limen aureolos pedes,
Rasilemque subi forem.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
170 Io Hymen Hymenaee.

Aspice, intus ut accubans
Vir tuus Tyrio in toro
Totus immineat tibi.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
175 Io Hymen Hymenaee.

Illi non minus ac tibi
Pectore uritur intimo
Flamma, sed penite magis.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
180 Io Hymen Hymenaee.

Mitte brachiolum teres,
Praetextate, puellulae :
Iam cubile adeat viri.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
Io Hymen Hymenaee. 185

Vos bonae senibus viris
Cognitae bene feminae
Collocate puellulam.
Io Hymen Hymenaee io,
Io Hymen Hymenaee. 190

Iam licet venias, marite :
Vxor in thalamo tibi est
Ore floridulo nitens,
Alba parthenice velut
Luteumve papaver. 195

At, marite, ita me iuvent
Caelites, nihilo minus
Pulcher es, neque te Venus
Neglegit. Sed abit dies:
Perge, ne remorare. 200

Non diu remoratus es:
Iam venis. Bona te Venus
Iuverit, quoniam palam
Quod cupis cupis et bonum
205 Non abscondis amorem.

Ille pulveris Africi
Siderumque micantium
Subducat numerum prius,
Qui vostri numerare volt
210 Multa milia ludi.

Ludite ut lubet, et brevi
Liberos date. Non decet
Tam vetus sine liberis
Nomen esse, sed indidem
215 Semper ingenerari.

Torquatus volo parvulus
Matris e gremio suae
Porrigens teneras manus
Dulce rideat ad patrem
220 Semhiante labello.

Sit suo similis patri
Manlio et facile insciis
Noscitetur ab omnibus,
Sic pudicitiam suae
Matris indicet ore. 225

Talis illius a bona
Matre laus genus adprobet,
Qualis unica ab optima
Matre Telemacho manet
Fama Penelopeo. 230

Claudite ostia, virgines :
Lusimus satis. At, boni
Coniuges, bene vivite et
Munere adsiduo valentem
Exercete iuventam. 235

LXII.

Vesper adest, iuvenes, consurgite : Vesper Olympo
Expectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.
Surgere iam tempus, iam pinguis linquere mensas;
Iam veniet virgo, iam dicetur Hymenaeus.
5 Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

Cernitis, innuptae, iuvenes? consurgite contra:
Nimirum Oetaeos ostendit noctifer ignes.
Sic certe est; viden ut perniciter exiluere?
Non temere exiluere; canent quod visere par est.
10 Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

Non facilis nobis, aequales, palma parata est,
Adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt.
Non frustra meditantur, habent memorabile quod sit.
Nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborant.
15 Nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures:
Iure igitur vincemur; amat victoria curam.
Quare nunc animos saltem convertite vestros,
Dicere iam incipient, iam respondere decebit.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

Hespere, quis caelo fertur crudelior ignis? 20
Qui natam possis conplexu avellere matris,
Conplexu matris retinentem avellere natam,
Et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.
Quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee! 25

Hespere, quis caelo lucet iucundior ignis?
Qui desponsa tua firmes conubia flamma,
Quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes
Nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.
Quid datur a divis felici optatius hora? 30
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

* * *

Hesperus e nobis, aequales, abstulit unam
. . . .
Namque tuo adventu vigilat custodia semper.
Nocte latent fures, quos idem saepe revertens,
Hespere, mutato conprendis nomine eosdem. 35
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

* * *

At lubet innuptis ficto te carpere questu.
Quid tum, si carpunt, tacita quem mente requirunt?
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

40 Vt flos in saeptis secretus nascitur hortis,
Ignotus pecori, nullo convolsus aratro,
Quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber
. . . .
Multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae:
Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
45 Nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:
Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;
Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
Nec pueris iucunda manet, nec cara puellis.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

50 Vt vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo
Numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat uvam,
Sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus

Iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum;
Hanc nulli agricolae, nulli accoluere bubulci:
At si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito, 55
Multi illam agricolae, multi accoluere bubulci:
Sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;
Cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,
Cara viro magis et minus est invisa parenti.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee! 60

Et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge virgo.
Non aequum est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,
Ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.
Virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est,
Tertia pars patris est, pars est data tertia matri, 65
Tertia sola tua est : noli pugnare duobus,
Qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

LXIII.

Super alta vectus Attis celeri rate maria
Phrygium ut nemus citato cupide pede tetigit
Adiitque opaca silvis redimita loca deae,
Stimulatus ibi furenti rabie, vagus animi,
5 Devolvit ili acuto sibi pondera silice.
Itaque ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro,
Etiam recente terrae sola sanguine maculans,
Niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum,
Typanum, tubam Cybebes, tua, mater, initia,
10 Quatiensque terga tauri teneris cava digitis
Canere haec suis adorta est tremebunda comitibus:
'Agite ite ad alta, Gallae, Cybeles nemora simul,
Simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora,
Aliena quae petentes velut exules loca
15 Sectam meam executae duce me mihi comites
Rabidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi
Et corpus evirastis Veneris nimio odio,
Hilarate erae citatis erroribus animum.
Mora tarda mente cedat: simul ite, sequimini

Phrygiam ad domum Cybebes, Phrygia ad nemora deae, 20
Vbi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,
Tibicen ubi canit Phryx curvo grave calamo,
Vbi capita Maenades vi iaciunt ederigerae,
Vbi sacra sancta acutis ululatibus agitant,
Vbi suevit illa divae volitare vaga cohors : 25
Quo nos decet citatis celerare tripudiis.'
Simul haec comitibus Attis cecinit notha mulier,
Thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat,
Leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recrepant,
Viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus. 30
Furibunda simul anhelans vaga vadit, animam agens,
Comitata tympano Attis per opaca nemora dux,
Veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi :
Rapidae ducem secuntur Gallae properipedem.
Itaque ut domum Cybebes tetigere lassulae, 35
Nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere.
Piger his labante langore oculos sopor operit :
Abit in quiete molli rabidus furor animi.
Sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis

40 Lustravit aethera album, sola dura, mare ferum,
Pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus,
Ibi Somnus excitum Attin fugiens citus abiit:
Trepidante eum recepit dea Pasithea sinu.
Ita de quiete molli rapida sine rabie
45 Simul ipse pectore Attis sua facta recoluit,
Liquidaque mente vidit sine quis ubique foret,
Animo aestuante rusum reditum ad vada tetulit.
Ibi maria vasta visens lacrimantibus oculis,
Patriam allocuta maesta est ita voce miseriter.
50 'Patria o mei creatrix, patria o mea genetrix,
Ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut erifugae
Famuli solent, ad Idae tetuli nemora pedem,
Vt aput nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem
Et earum omnia adirem furibunda latibula?
55 Vbinam aut quibus locis te positam, patria, reor?
Cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi derigere aciem,
Rabie fera carens dum breve tempus animus est.
Egone a mea remota haec ferar in nemora domo?
Patria, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero?
60 Abero foro, palaestra, stadio et guminasiis?
Miser a miser, querendum est etiam atque etiam, anime.

Quod enim genus figurae est, ego non quod obierim?
Ego mulier, ego adulescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,
Ego gymnasi fui flos, ego eram decus olei:
Mihi ianuae frequentes, mihi limina tepida, 65
Mihi floridis corollis redimita domus erat,
Linquendum ubi esset orto mihi sole cubiculum.
Ego nunc deum ministra et Cybeles famula ferar?
Ego Maenas, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis ero?
Ego viridis algida Idae nive amicta loca colam? 70
Ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus,
Vbi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus?
Iam iam dolet quod egi, iam iamque paenitet.'
Roseis ut huic labellis sonitus citus abiit,
Geminas matris ad aures nova nuntia referens, 75
Ibi iuncta iuga resolvens Cybele leonibus
Laevumque pecoris hostem stimulans ita loquitur:
'Agedum' inquit 'age ferox i, fac ut hunc furor
agitet,
Fac uti furoris ictu reditum in nemora ferat,
Mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit. 80
Age caede terga cauda, tua verbera patere,
Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent,
Rutilam ferox torosa cervice quate iubam.'

Ait haec minax Cybebe religatque iuga manu.
85 Ferus ipse sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo,
Vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.
At ubi umida albicantis loca litoris adiit,
Tenerumque vidit Attin prope marmora pelagi,
Facit impetum : ille demens fugit in nemora fera :
90 Ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit.
Dea magna, dea Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi,
Procul a mea tuus sit furor omnis, era, domo :
Alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos.

LXIV.

Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus
Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas
Phasidos ad fluctus et fines Aeetaeos,
Cum lecti iuvenes, Argivae robora pubis,
Auratam optantes Colchis avertere pellem 5
Ausi sunt vada salsa cita decurrere puppi,
Caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis.
Diva quibus retinens in summis urbibus arces
Ipsa levi fecit volifantem flamine currum,
Pinea coniungens inflexae texta carinae. 10
Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten,
Quae simulac rostro ventosum proscidit aequor,
Tortaque remigio spumis incanduit unda,
Emersere feri candenti e gurgite voltus,
Aequoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes. 15
Illa alia videre nec ulla luce marinas
Mortales oculi nudato corpore Nymphas
Nutricum tenus extantes e gurgite cano.
Tum Thetidis Peleus incensus fertur amore,
Tum Thetis humanos non despexit hymenaeos, 20

Tum Thetidi pater ipse iugandum Pelea sensit.
O nimis optato saeclorum tempore nati
Heroes, salvete, deum gens, o bona matrum
Progenies, salvete *iterumque iterumque bonarum:*
25 Vos ego saepe meo, vos carmine conpellabo;
Teque adeo eximie taedis felicibus aucte
Thessaliae columen Peleu, cui Iuppiter ipse,
Ipse suos divom genitor concessit amores.
Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima, te Nerine?
30 Tene suam Tethys concessit ducere neptem,
Oceanusque mari totum qui amplectitur orbem?
Cui simul optatae finito tempore luces
Advenere, domum conventu tota frequentat
Thessalia, oppletur laetanti regia coetu:
35 Dona ferunt prae se, declarant gaudia voltu.
Deseritur Cieros, linquunt Phthiotica tempe,
Crannonisque domos ac moenia Larisaea,
Pharsaliam coeunt, Pharsalia tecta frequentant.
Rura colit nemo, mollescunt colla iuvencis,
40 Non humilis curvis purgatur vinea rastris,
Non glaebam prono convellit vomere taurus,
Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram,

Squalida desertis rubigo infertur aratris.
Ipsius at sedes, quacumque opulenta recessit
Regia, fulgenti splendent auro atque argento. 45
Candet ebur soliis, collucent pocula mensae,
Tota domus gaudet regali splendida gaza.
Pulvinar vero divae geniale locatur
Sedibus in mediis, Indo quod dente politum
Tincta tegit roseo conchyli purpura fuco. 50
Haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris
Heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.
Namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae
Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur
Indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores, 55
Necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit,
Vt pote fallaci quae tum primum excita somno
Desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena.
Immemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,
Inrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae. 60
Quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis,
Saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,
Prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,
Non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,

65 Non contecta levi laniatum pectus amictu,
Non tereti strophio lactentis vincta papillas,
Omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim
Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis adludebant.
Sed neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus
70 Illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu,
Toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente.
A misera, adsiduis quam luctibus externavit
Spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas
Illa tempestate, ferox quo ex tempore Theseus
75 Egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei
Attigit iniusti regis Gortynia tecta.
Nam perhibent olim crudeli peste coactam
Androgeoneae poenas exsolvere caedis
Electos iuvenes simul et decus innuptarum
80 Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.
Quis angusta malis cum moenia vexarentur,
Ipse suum Theseus pro caris corpus Athenis
Proicere optavit potius quam talia Cretam
Funera Cecropiae nec funera portarentur,
85 Atque ita nave levi nitens ac lenibus auris
Magnanimum ad Minoa venit sedesque superbas.

Hunc simul ac cupido conspexit lumine virgo
Regia, quam suavis expirans castus odores
Lectulus in molli conplexu matris alebat,
Quales Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus 90
Aurave distinctos educit verna colores,
Non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit
Lumina, quam cuncto concepit corpore flammam
Funditus atque imis exarsit tota medullis.
Heu misere exagitans inmiti corde furores 95
Sancte puer, curis hominum qui gaudia misces,
Quaeque regis Golgos quaeque Idalium frondosum,
Qualibus incensam iactastis mente puellam
Fluctibus in flavo saepe hospite suspirantem!
Quantos illa tulit languenti corde timores! 100
Quanto saepe magis fulgore expalluit auri!
Cum saevum cupiens contra contendere monstrum
Aut mortem appeteret Theseus aut praemia laudis.
Non ingrata tamen frustra munuscula divis
Promittens tacito succendit vota labello. 105
Nam velut in summo quatientem brachia Tauro
Quercum aut conigeram sudanti cortice pinum
Indomitus turbo contorquens flamine robur

Eruit (illa procul radicitus exturbata
110 Prona cadit, lateque comis cadit obvia frangens),
Sic domito saevum prostravit corpore Theseus
Nequiquam vanis iactantem cornua ventis.
Inde pedem sospes multa cum laude reflexit
Errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo,
115 Ne labyrintheis e flexibus egredientem
Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error.
Sed quid ego a primo digressus carmine plura
Conmemorem, ut linquens genitoris filia voltum,
Vt consanguinearum amplexum, ut denique matris,
120 Quae misera in gnata deperdita laetabatur,
Omnibus his Thesei dulcem praeoptarit amorem,
Aut ut vecta rati spumosa ad litora Diae
Venerit, aut ut eam devinctam lumina somno
Liquerit inmemori discedens pectore coniunx?
125 Saepe illam perhibent ardenti corde furentem
Clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces,
Ac tum praeruptos tristem conscendere montes,
Vnde aciem in pelagi vastos protenderet aestus,
Tum tremuli salis adversas procurrere in undas
130 Mollia nudatae tollentem tegmina surae,

Atque haec extremis maestam dixisse querelis,
Frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem.
'Sicine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab aris,
Perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?
Sicine discedens neglecto numine divom 135
Inmemor a devota domum periuria portas?
Nullane res potuit crudelis flectere mentis
Consilium? tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,
Inmite ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus?
At non haec quondam blanda promissa dedisti 140
Voce mihi, non haec misera sperare iubebas,
Sed conubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos:
Quae cuncta aerii discerpunt irrita venti.
Tum iam nulla viro iuranti femina credat,
Nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles; 145
Quis dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci,
Nil metuunt iurare, nihil promittere parcunt:
Sed simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est,
Dicta nihil metuere, nihil periuria curant.
Certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti 150
Eripui, et potius germanum amittere crevi,
Quam tibi fallaci supremo in tempore deessem.

Pro quo dilaceranda feris dabor alitibusque
Praeda, neque iniecta tumulabor mortua terra.
155 Quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena ?
Quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis ?
Quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Charybdis,
Talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita ?
Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra,
160 Saeva quod horrebas prisci praecepta parentis,
At tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes,
Quae tibi iucundo famularer serva labore,
Candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis
Purpureave tuum consternens veste cubile.
165 Sed quid ego ignaris nequiquam conquerar auris,
Externata malo, quae nullis sensibus auctae
Nec missas audire queunt nec reddere voces ?
Ille autem prope iam mediis versatur in undis,
Nec quisquam apparet vacua mortalis in alga.
170 Sic nimis insultans extremo tempore saeva
Fors etiam nostris invidit questibus aures.
Iuppiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo
Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes,

Indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro
Perfidus in Creta religasset navita funem, 175
Nec malus hic celans dulci crudelia forma
Consilia in nostris requiesset sedibus hospes!
Nam quo me referam? quali spe perdita nitor?
Idaeosne petam montes? a gurgite lato
Discernens ponti truculentum ubi dividit aequor? 180
An patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui,
Respersum iuvenem fraterna caede secuta?
Coniugis an fido consoler memet amore,
Quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos?
Praeterea nullo litus, sola insula, tecto, 185
Nec patet egressus pelagi cingentibus undis:
Nulla fugae ratio, nulla spes: omnia muta,
Omnia sunt deserta, ostentant omnia letum.
Non tamen ante mihi languescent lumina morte,
Nec prius a fesso secedent corpore sensus, 190
Quam iustam a divis exposcam prodita multam,
Caelestumque fidem postrema conprecer hora.
Quare facta virum multantes vindice poena,
Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo
Frons expirantis praeportat pectoris iras, 195

Huc huc adventate, meas audite querelas,
Quas ego vae! misera extremis proferre medullis
Cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.
Quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,
200 Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,
Sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit,
Tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.'
Has postquam maesto profudit pectore voces,
Supplicium saevis exposcens anxia factis,
205 Annuit invicto caelestum numine rector,
Quo nutu tellus atque horrida contremuerunt
Aequora concussitque micantia sidera mundus.
Ipse autem caeca mentem caligine Theseus
Consitus oblito dimisit pectore cuncta,
210 Quae mandata prius constanti mente tenebat,
Dulcia nec maesto sustollens signa parenti
Sospitem Erechtheum se ostendit visere portum.
Namque ferunt olim, classi cum moenia divae
Linquentem gnatum ventis concrederet Aegeus,
215 Talia conplexum iuveni mandata dedisse.
'Gnate mihi longe iucundior unice vita,
Gnate, ego quem in dubios cogor dimittere casus,

Reddite in extrema nuper mihi fine senectae,
Quandoquidem fortuna mea ac tua fervida virtus
Eripit invito mihi te, cui languida nondum 220
Lumina sunt gnati cara saturata figura :
Non ego te gaudens laetanti pectore mittam,
Nec te ferre sinam fortunae signa secundae,
Sed primum multas expromam mente querelas,
Canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans, 225
Inde infecta vago suspendam lintea malo,
Nostros ut luctus nostraeque incendia mentis
Carbasus obscurata dicet ferrugine Hibera.
Quod tibi si sancti concesserit incola Itoni,
Quae nostrum genus ac sedes defendere Erechthei 230
Annuit, ut tauri respergas sanguine dextram,
Tum vero facito ut memori tibi condita corde
Haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblitteret aetas,
Vt simul ac nostros invisent lumina colles,
Funestam antennae deponant undique vestem, 235
Candidaque intorti sustollant vela rudentes,
Quam primum cernens ut laeta gaudia mente
Agnoscam, cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet.'
Haec mandata prius constanti mente tenentem

240 Thesea ceu pulsae ventorum flamine nubes
Aerium nivei montis liquere cacumen.
At pater, ut summa prospectum ex arce petebat,
Anxia in assiduos absumens lumina fletus,
Cum primum inflati conspexit lintea veli,
245 Praecipitem sese scopulorum e vertice iecit,
Amissum credens inmiti Thesea fato.
Sic funesta domus ingressus tecta paterna
Morte ferox Theseus qualem Minoidi luctum
Obtulerat mente inmemori talem ipse recepit.
250 Quae tum prospectans cedentem maesta carinam
Multiplices animo volvebat saucia curas.
At parte ex alia florens volitabat Iacchus
Cum thiaso Satyrorum et Nysigenis Silenis,
Te quaerens, Ariadna, tuoque incensus amore.
255 Qui tum alacres passim lymphata mente furebant
Euhoe bacchantes, euhoe capita inflectentes.
Horum pars tecta quatiebant cuspide thyrsos,
Pars e divolso iactabant membra iuvenco,
Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant,
260 Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis,

Orgia, quae frustra cupiunt audire profani,
Plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis
Aut tereti tenues tinnitus aere ciebant,
Multis raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos
Barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu. 265
Talibus amplifice vestis decorata figuris
Pulvinar conplexa suo velabat amictu.
Quae postquam cupide spectando Thessala pubes
Expleta est, sanctis coepit decedere divis.
Hic, qualis flatu placidum mare matutino 270
Horrificans Zephyrus proclivis incitat undas
Aurora exoriente vagi sub limina solis,
Quae tarde primum clementi flamine pulsae
Procedunt leviterque sonant plangore cachinni,
Post vento crescente magis magis increbescunt 275
Purpureaque procul nantes ab luce refulgent,
Sic ibi vestibulo linquentes regia tecta
Ad se quisque vago passim pede discedebant.
Quorum post abitum princeps e vertice Peli
Advenit Chiron portans silvestria dona : 280
Nam quoscumque ferunt campi, quos Thessala magnis

Montibus ora creat, quos propter fluminis undas
Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni,
Hos indistinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis,
285 Quo permulsa domus iucundo risit odore.
Confestim Penios adest, viridantia Tempe,
Tempe quae silvae cingunt super inpendentes,
Haemonisin linquens Doris celebranda choreis,
Non vacuus : namque ille tulit radicitus altas
290 Fagos ac recto proceras stipite laurus,
Non sine nutanti platano lentaque sorore
Flammati Phaethontis et aeria cupressu.
Haec circum sedes late contexta locavit,
Vestibulum ut molli velatum fronde vireret.
295 Post hunc consequitur sollerti corde Prometheus,
Extenuata gerens veteris vestigia poenae,
Quam quondam silici restrictus membra catena
Persolvit pendens e verticibus praeruptis.
Inde pater divom sancta cum coniuge natisque
300 Advenit, caelo te solum, Phoebe, relinquens
Vnigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri :
Pelea nam tecum pariter soror aspernata est
Nec Thetidis taedas voluit celebrare iugalis.

Qui postquam niveis flexerunt sedibus artus,
Large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae, 305
Cum interea infirmo quatientes corpora motu
Veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus.
His corpus tremulum conplectens undique vestis
Candida purpurea talos incinxerat ora,
At roseae niveo residebant vertice vittae, 310
Aeternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.
Laeva colum molli lana retinebat amictum,
Dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis
Formabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens
Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum, 315
Atque ita decerpens aequabat semper opus dens,
Laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis,
Quae prius in levi fuerant extantia filo:
Ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae
Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci. 320
Haec tum clarisona pavientes vellera voce
Talia divino fuderunt carmine fata,
Carmine, perfidiae quod post nulla arguet aetas.

O decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens,

325 Emathiae tutamen opis, clarissime nato,
Accipe, quod laeta tibi pandunt luce sorores,
Veridicum oraclum. Sed vos, quae fata secuntur,
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Adveniet tibi iam portans optata maritis
330 Hesperus, adveniet fausto cum sidere coniunx,
Quae tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore
Languidulosque paret tecum coniungere somnos,
Levia substernens robusto brachia collo.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

335 Nulla domus tales umquam contexit amores,
Nullus amor tali coniunxit foedere amantes,
Qualis adest Thetidi, qualis concordia Peleo.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Nascetur vobis expers terroris Achilles,
340 Hostibus haud tergo, sed forti pectore notus,
Qui persaepe vago victor certamine cursus
Flammea praevertet celeris vestigia cervae.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros,

Cum Phrygii Teucro manabunt sanguine campi, 345
Troicaque obsidens longinquo moenia bello
Periuri Pelopis vastabit tertius heres.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Illius egregias virtutes claraque facta
Saepe fatebuntur gnatorum in funere matres, 350
Cum incurvo canos solvent a vertice crines
Putridaque infirmis variabunt pectora palmis.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Namque velut densas praecerpens messor aristas
Sole sub ardenti flaventia demetit arva, 355
Troiugenum infesto prosternet corpora ferro.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Testis erit magnis virtutibus unda Scamandri,
Quae passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto,
Cuius iter caesis angustans corporum acervis 360
Alta tepefaciet permixta flumina caede.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Denique testis erit morti quoque reddita praeda,
Cum terrae excelso coacervatum aggere bustum

365 Excipiet niveos percussae virginis, artus.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Nam simul ac fessis dederit fors copiam Achivis
Vrbis Dardaniae Neptunia solvere vincla,
Alta Polyxenia madefient caede sepulcra,
370 Quae, velut ancipiti succumbens victima ferro,
Proiciet truncum submisso poplite corpus.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Quare agite optatos animi coniungite amores.
Accipiat coniunx felici foedere divam,
375 Dedatur cupido iamdudum nupta marito.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Non illam nutrix orienti luce revisens
Hesterno collum poterit circumdare filo,
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi,

380 Anxia nec mater discordis maesta puellae
Secubitu caros mittet sperare nepotes.
Currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.

Talia praefantes quondam felicia Peli
Carmina divino cecinere e pectore Parcae.
Praesentes namque ante domos invisere castas 385
Heroum et sese mortali ostendere coetu
Caelicolae nondum spreta pietate solebant.
Saepe pater divom templo in fulgente, revertens
Annua cum festis venissent sacra diebus,
Conspexit terra centum procumbere tauros. 390
Saepe vagus Liber Parnasi vertice summo
Thyadas effusis euhantes crinibus egit,
Cum Delphi tota certatim ex urbe ruentes
Acciperent laeti divom fumantibus aris.
Saepe in letifero belli certamine Mavors 395
Aut rapidi Tritonis era aut Rhamnusia virgo
Armatas hominum est praesens hortata catervas.
Sed postquam tellus scelere est imbuta nefando,
Iustitiamque omnes cupida de mente fugarunt,
Perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres, 400
Destitit extinctos natus lugere parentes,
Optavit genitor primaevi funera nati,
Liber ut innuptae poteretur flore novercae,
Ignaro mater substernens se inpia nato

405 Inpia non verita est divos scelerare parentes:
Omnia fanda nefanda malo permixta furore
Iustificam nobis mentem avertere deorum.
Quare nec talis dignantur visere coetus,
Nec se contingi patiuntur lumine claro.

LXV

Etsi me assiduo defectum cura dolore
  Sevocat a doctis, Hortale, virginibus,
Nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus
  Mens animi, tantis fluctuat ipsa malis:
5 (Namque mei nuper Lethaeo gurgite fratris
  Pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem,
Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus
  Ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis:

97

Alloquar, audiero numquam te voce loquentem,
  Numquam ego te, vita frater amabilior, 10
Aspiciam posthac : at certe semper amabo,
  Semper maesta tua carmina morte canam,
Qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris
  Daulias absumpti fata gemens Ityli)—
Sed tamen in tantis maeroribus, Hortale, mitto 15
  Haec expressa tibi carmina Battiadae,
Ne tua dicta vagis nequiquam credita ventis
  Effluxisse meo forte putes animo,
Vt missum sponsi furtivo munere malum
  Procurrit casto virginis e gremio, 20
Quod miserae oblitae molli sub veste locatum,
  Dum adventu matris prosilit, excutitur:
Atque illud prono praeceps agitur decursu,
  Huic manat tristi conscius ore rubor.

LXVI.

Omnia qui magni dispexit lumina mundi,
Qui stellarum ortus comperit atque obitus,
Flammeus ut rapidi solis nitor obscuretur,
Vt cedant certis sidera temporibus,
5 Vt Triviam furtim sub Latmia saxa relegans
Dulcis amor gyro devocet aerio,
Idem me ille Conon caelesti in lumine vidit
E Bereniceo vertice caesariem
Fulgentem clare, quam cunctis illa deorum
10 Levia protendens brachia pollicita est,
Qua rex tempestate novo auctus hymenaeo
Vastatum finis iverat Assyrios,
Dulcia nocturnae portans vestigia rixae,
Quam de virgineis gesserat exuviis.
15 Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? an quod amantum
Frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis,
Vbertim thalami quas intra limina fundunt?
Non, ita me divi, vera gemunt, iuerint.

Id mea me multis docuit regina querelis
  Invisente novo proelia torva viro. 20
At tu non orbum luxti deserta cubile,
  Sed fratris cari flebile discidium,
Cum penitus maestas exedit cura medullas.
  Vt tibi tum toto pectore sollicitae
Sensibus ereptis mens excidit! at te ego certe 25
  Cognoram a parva virgine magnanimam.
Anne bonum oblita es facinus, quo regium adepta es
  Coniugium, quod non fortior ausit alis?
Sed tum maesta virum mittens quae verba locuta es!
  Iuppiter, ut tristi lumina saepe manu! 30
Quis te mutavit tantus deus? an quod amantes
  Non longe a caro corpore abesse volunt?
Atque ibi me cunctis pro dulci coniuge divis
  Non sine taurino sanguine pollicita es,
Si reditum tetulisset. Is haut in tempore longo 35
  Captam Asiam Aegypti finibus addiderat.
Quis ego pro factis caelesti reddita coetu
  Pristina vota novo munere dissoluo.
Invita, o regina, tuo de vertice cessi,
  Invita: adiuro teque tuumque caput, 40

Digna ferat quod siquis inaniter adiurarit:
Sed qui se ferro postulet esse parem?
Ille quoque eversus mons est, quem maximum in oris
Progenies Thiae clara supervehitur,
45 Cum Medi peperere novum mare, cumque iuventus
Per medium classi barbara navit Athon.
Quid facient crines, cum ferro talia cedant?
Iuppiter, ut Chalybon omne genus pereat,
Et qui principio sub terra quaerere venas
50 Institit ac ferri stringere duritiem!
Abiunctae paulo ante comae mea fata sorores
Lugebant, cum se Memnonis Aethiopis
Vnigena inpellens nutantibus aera pennis
Obtulit Arsinoes Locridos ales ecus,
55 Isque per aetherias me tollens avolat umbras
Et Veneris casto collocat in gremio.
Ipsa suum Zephyritis eo famulum legarat,
Graia Canopiis incola litoribus.
Hic Veneri vario ne solum in lumine caeli
60 Ex Ariadneis aurea temporibus

Fixa corona foret, sed nos quoque fulgeremus
  Devotae flavi verticis exuviae,
Vvidulam a fletu cedentem ad templa deum me
  Sidus in antiquis diva novum posuit:
Virginis et saevi contingens namque Leonis 65
  Lumina, Callisto iuncta Lycaoniae,
Vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten,
  Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano.
Sed quamquam me nocte premunt vestigia divom,
  Lux autem canae Tethyi restituit, 70
(Pace tua fari hoc liceat, Rhamnusia virgo,
  Namque ego non ullo vera timore tegam,
Nec si me infestis discerpent sidera dictis,
  Condita quin veri pectoris evoluam)
Non his tam laetor rebus, quam me afore semper, 75
  Afore me a dominae vertice discrucior,
Quicum ego, dum virgo quondam fuit omnibus expers,
  Vnguentorum una milia multa bibi.
Nunc vos, optato cum iunxit lumine taeda,
  Non prius unanimis corpora coniugibus 80
Tradite nudantes reiecta veste papillas,
  Quam iucunda mihi munera libet onyx,

Vester onyx, casto colitis quae iura cubili.
  Sed quae se inpuro dedit adulterio,
85 Illius a mala dona levis bibat irrita pulvis:
  Namque ego ab indignis praemia nulla peto:
Sed magis, o nuptae, semper concordia vestras
  Semper amor sedes incolat assiduus.
Tu vero, regina, tuens cum sidera divam
90 Placabis festis luminibus Venerem,
Vnguinis expertem non siris esse tuam me,
  Sed potius largis effice muneribus
Sidera cur iterent 'utinam coma regia fiam,
  Proximus Hydrochoi fulgeret Oarion.'

LXVII.

O dulci iucunda viro, iucunda parenti,
  Salve, teque bona Iuppiter auctet ope,
Ianua, quam Balbo dicunt servisse benigne,
  Olim, cum sedes ipse senex tenuit,
Quamque ferunt rursus voto servisse maligne, 5
  Postquam es porrecto facta marita sene.
Dic agedum nobis, quare mutata feraris
  In dominum veterem deseruisse fidem.
'Non (ita Caecilio placeam, cui tradita nunc sum)
  Culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea, 10
Nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quic-
    quam :
  Verum, is mos populi, ianua quippe facit.
Qui, quacumque aliquid reperitur non bene factum,
  Ad me omnes clamant "ianua, culpa tua est."'
Non istuc satis est uno te dicere verbo, 15
  Sed facere ut quivis sentiat et videat.

'Qui possum? nemo quaerit nec scire laborat.'
Nos volumus: nobis dicere ne dubita.
'Primum igitur, virgo quod fertur tradita nobis,
20 Falsum est. Non illam vir prior attigerit,
Languidior tenera cui pendens sicula beta
Numquam se mediam sustulit ad tunicam:
Sed pater illius gnati violasse cubile
Dicitur et miseram conscelerasse domum,
25 Sive quod inpia mens caeco flagrabat amore,
Seu quod iners sterili semine natus erat,
Et quaerendus is unde foret nervosius illud,
Quod posset zonam solvere virgineam.'
Egregium narras mira pietate parentem,
30 Qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium.
'Atqui non solum hoc se dicit cognitum habere
Brixia Chineae supposita speculae,
Flavus quam molli percurrit flumine Mella,
Brixia Veronae mater amata meae,
35 Sed de Postumio et Corneli narrat amore,
Cum quibus illa malum fecit adulterium.
Dixerit hic aliquis: quid? tu istaec, ianua, nosti?
Cui numquam domini limine abesse licet,

Nec populum auscultare, sed hic suffixa tigillo
  Tantum operire soles aut aperire domum? 40
'Saepe illam audivi furtiva voce loquentem
  Solam cum ancillis haec sua flagitia,
Nomine dicentem quos diximus, ut pote quae mi
  Speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam.
Praeterea addebat quendam, quem dicere nolo 45
  Nomine, ne tollat rubra supercilia.
Longus homo est, magnas cui lites intulit olim
  Falsum mendaci ventre puerperium.'

LXVIII.

Quod mihi fortuna casuque oppressus acerbo
Conscriptum hoc lacrimis mittis epistolium,
Naufragum ut eiectum spumantibus aequoris undis
Sublevem et a mortis limine restituam,
5 Quem neque sancta Venus molli requiescere somno
Desertum in lecto caelibe perpetitur,
Nec veterum dulci scriptorum carmine Musae
Oblectant, cum mens anxia pervigilat,
Id gratum est mihi, me quoniam tibi dicis amicum,
10 Muneraque et Musarum hinc petis et Veneris:
Sed tibi ne mea sint ignota incommoda, Mani,
Neu me odisse putes hospitis officium,
Accipe, quis merser fortunae fluctibus ipse,
Ne amplius a misero dona beata petas.
15 Tempore quo primum vestis mihi tradita pura est,
Iucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret,

Multa satis lusi : non est dea nescia nostri,
  Quae dulcem curis miscet amaritiem :
Sed totum hoc studium luctu fraterna mihi
    mors
  Abstulit. O misero frater adempte mihi, 20
Tu mea tu moriens fregisti commoda, frater,
  Tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,
Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,
  Quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.
Cuius ego interitu tota de mente fugavi 25
  Haec studia atque omnis delicias animi.
Quare, quod scribis 'Veronae turpe, Catulle,
  Esse, quod hic, quisquis de meliore nota est,
Frigida deserto tepefecit membra cubili,'
  Id, Mani, non est turpe, magis miserum est. 30
Ignosces igitur, si, quae mihi luctus ademit,
  Haec tibi non tribuo munera, cum nequeo.
Nam, quod scriptorum non magna est copia apud
    me,
  Hoc fit, quod Romae vivimus : illa domus,
Illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas : 35
  Huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur.

Quod cum ita sit, nolim statuas nos mente maligna
  Id facere aut animo non satis ingenuo,
Quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia posta est:
40 Vltro ego deferrem, copia siqua foret.
Non possum reticere, deae, qua me Allius in re
  Iuverit aut quantis iuverit officiis,
Ne fugiens saeclis obliviscentibus aetas
  Illius hoc caeca nocte tegat studium;
45 Sed dicam vobis, vos porro dicite multis
  Milibus et facite haec charta loquatur anus,
Vt fama ille bona Cumaeos vivat in annos,
  Notescatque magis mortuus atque magis,
Nec tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam
50 In deserto Alli nomine opus faciat.
Nam, mihi quam dederit duplex Amathusia curam,
  Scitis, et in quo me corruerit genere,
Cum tantum arderem quantum Trinacria rupes
  Lymphaque in Oetaeis Malia Thermopylis,
55 Maesta neque assiduo tabescere lumina fletu
  Cessarent tristique imbre madere genae.
Qualis in aerii perlucens vertice montis
  Rivus muscoso prosilit e lapide,

Qui cum de prona praeceps est valle volutus,
  Per medium densi transit iter populi, 60
Dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen,
  Cum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros :
Hic, velut in nigro iactatis turbine nautis
  Lenius aspirans aura secunda venit
Iam prece Pollucis, iam Castoris implorata, 65
  Tale fuit nobis Manius auxilium.
Is clausum lato patefecit limite campum,
  Isque domum nobis isque dedit dominam,
Ad quam communes exerceremus amores.
  Quo mea se molli candida diva pede 70
Intulit et trito fulgentem in limine plantam
  Innixa arguta constituit solea,
Coniugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore
  Protesilaeam Laudamia domum
Inceptam frustra, nondum cum sanguine sacro 75
  Hostia caelestis pacificasset eros.
Nil mihi tam valde placeat, Rhamnusia virgo,
  Quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris.
Quam ieiuna pium desideret ara cruorem,
  Docta est amisso Laudamia viro, 80

Coniugis ante coacta novi dimittere collum,
  Quam veniens una atque altera rursus hiemps
Noctibus in longis avidum saturasset amorem,
  Posset ut abrupto vivere coniugio,
85 Quod scibant Parcae non longo tempore abesse,
  Si miles muros isset ad Iliacos :
Nam tum Helenae raptu primores Argivorum
  Coeperat ad sese Troia ciere viros,
Troia, nefas, commune sepulcrum Asiae Europae-
    que,
90 Troia virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis,
Quaeque itidem nostro letum miserabile fratri
  Attulit. Ei misero frater adempte mihi,
Ei misero fratri iucundum lumen ademptum,
  Tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,
95 Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,
  Quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.
Quem nunc tam longe non inter nota sepul-
    cra
  Nec prope cognatos conpositum cineres,
Sed Troia obscena, Troia infelice sepultum
100 Detinet extremo terra aliena solo.

Ad quam tum properans fertur simul undique pubes
  Graeca penetrales deseruisse focos,
Ne Paris abducta gavisus libera moecha
  Otia pacato degeret in thalamo.
Quo tibi tum casu, pulcherrima Laudamia, 105
  Ereptum est vita dulcius atque anima
Coniugium : tanto te absorbens vertice amoris
  Aestus in abruptum detulerat barathrum,
Quale ferunt Grai Pheneum prope Cylleneum
  Siccare emulsa pingue palude solum, 110
Quod quondam caesis montis fodisse medullis
  Audit falsiparens Amphitryoniades,
Tempore quo certa Stymphalia monstra sagitta
  Perculit imperio deterioris eri,
Pluribus ut caeli tereretur ianua divis, 115
  Hebe nec longa virginitate foret.
Sed tuus altus amor barathro fuit altior illo,
  Qui tandem indomitum ferre iugum docuit:
Nam nec tam carum confecto aetate parenti
  Vna caput seri nata nepotis alit, 120
Qui, cum divitiis vix tandem inventus avitis
  Nomen testatas intulit in tabulas,

Inpia derisi gentilis gaudia tollens
  Suscitat a cano volturium capiti :
125 Nec tantum niveo gavisa est ulla columbo
  Conpar, quae multo dicitur inprobius
Oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro,
  Quam quae praecipue multivola est mulier.
Sed tu horum magnos vicisti sola furores,
130 Vt semel es flavo conciliata viro.
Aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna
  Lux mea se nostrum contulit in gremium,
Quam circumcursans hinc illinc saepe Cupido
  Fulgebat crocina candidus in tunica.
135 Quae tamen etsi uno non est contenta Catullo,
  Rara verecundae furta feremus erae,
Ne nimium simus stultorum more molesti :
  Saepe etiam Iuno, maxima caelicolum,
Coniugis in culpa flagrantem contudit iram,
140 Noscens omnivoli plurima furta Iovis.
Atqui nec divis homines conponier aequum est,
  (Ingratum tremuli tolle parentis opus),
Nec tamen illa mihi dextra deducta paterna
  Fragrantem Assyrio venit odore domum,

Sed furtiva dedit mira munuscula nocte, 145
  Ipsius ex ipso dempta viri gremio.
Quare illud satis est, si nobis is datur unis,
  Quem lapide illa diem candidiore notat.
Hoc tibi quod potui confectum carmine munus
  Pro multis, Alli, redditur officiis, 150
Ne vestrum scabra tangat rubigine nomen
  Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia.
Huc addent divi quam plurima, quae Themis olim
  Antiquis solita est munera ferre piis :
Sitis felices et tu simul et tua vita 155
  Et domus ipsa in qua lusimus et domina,
Et qui principio nobis quae tradidit aufert,
  A quo sunt primo mi omnia nata bona,
Et longe ante omnes mihi quae me carior ipso est,
  Lux mea, qua viva vivere dulce mihi est. 160

LXIX.

Noli admirari, quare tibi femina nulla,
  Rufe, velit tenerum supposuisse femur,
Non si illam rarae labefactes munere vestis
  Aut perluciduli deliciis lapidis.
5 Laedit te quaedam mala fabula, qua tibi fertur
  Valle sub alarum trux habitare caper.
Hunc metuunt omnes. Neque mirum : nam mala valde est
  Bestia, nec quicum bella puella cubet.
Quare aut crudelem nasorum interfice pestem,
10 Aut admirari desine cur fugiant.

LXX.

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
  Quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
Dicit, sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
  In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

LXXI.

Si cui iure bono sacer alarum obstitit hircus,
  Aut si quem merito tarda podagra secat,
Aemulus iste tuus, qui vestrum exercet amorem,
  Mirifico est fato nactus utrumque malum.
Nam quotiens futuit, totiens ulciscitur ambos: 5
  Illam affligit odore, ipse perit podagra.

LXXII.

Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,
  Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.
Dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
  Sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
Nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror, 5
  Multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
Qui potis est? inquis. Quod amantem iniuria talis
  Cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

LXXIII.

Desine de quoquam quicquam bene velle mereri
Aut aliquem fieri posse putare pium.
Omnia sunt ingrata, nihil fecisse benigne;
Immo taedet obestque et magis atque magis:
5 Vt mihi, quem nemo gravius nec acerbius urget,
Quam modo qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit.

LXXIV.

Gellius audierat patruum obiurgare solere,
Siquis delicias diceret aut faceret.
Hoc ne ipsi accideret, patrui perdepsuit ipsam
Vxorem et patruum reddidit Harpocratem.
5 Quod voluit fecit: nam, quamvis irrumet ipsum
Nunc patruum, verbum non faciet patruus.

LXXV.

Huc est mens deducta tua, mea Lesbia, culpa,
Atque ita se officio perdidit ipsa suo,
Vt iam nec bene velle queat tibi, si optima fias,
Nec desistere amare, omnia si facias.

LXXVI.

Si qua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
Est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
Nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere in ullo
Divom ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
Multa parata manent iam in longa aetate, Catulle, 5
Ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
Nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
Aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt;

Omniaque ingratae perierunt credita menti.
10 Quare cur te, cur iam amplius excrucies?
Quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis
Et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem.
Difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias.
15 Vna salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum:
Hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
O di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
Extremo iam ipsa morte tulistis opem,
Me miserum aspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
20 Eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi.
Heu, mihi surrepens imos ut torpor in artus
Expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.
Non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,
Aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
25 Ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.
O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

LXXVII.

Rufe mihi frustra ac nequiquam credite amice
(Frustra ? immo magno cum pretio atque malo)
Sicine subrepsti mi, atque intestina perurens
Ei misero eripuisti omnia nostra bona ?
Eripuisti, eheu nostrae crudele venenum 5
Vitae, eheu nostrae pestis amicitiae.

LXXVIII.

Gallus habet fratres, quorum est lepidissima coniunx
Alterius, lepidus filius alterius.
Gallus homo est bellus : nam dulces iungit amores,
Cum puero ut bello bella puella cubet.
Gallus homo est stultus nec se videt esse maritum, 5
Qui patruus patrui monstret adulterium.

LXXVIIIb.

Sed nunc id doleo quod purae pura puellae
  Savia conminxit spurca saliva tua.
Verum id non inpune feres : nam te omnia saecla
  Noscent et qui sis fama loquetur anus.

LXXIX.

Lesbius est pulcher : quid ni ? quem Lesbia malit
  Quam te cum tota gente, Catulle, tua.
Sed tamen hic pulcher vendat cum gente Catul-
    lum,
  Si tria notorum savia reppererit.

LXXX.

Quid dicam, Gelli, quare rosea ista labella
  Hiberna fiant candidiora nive,
Mane domo cum exis et cum te octava quiete
  E molli longo suscitat hora die?
Nescio quid certe est: an vere fama susurrat   5
  Grandia te medii tenta vorare viri?
Sic certe est: clamant Victoris rupta miselli
  Ilia, et emulso labra notato sero.

LXXXI.

Nemone in tanto potuit populo esse, Iuventi,
  Bellus homo, quem tu diligere inciperes,
Praeterquam iste tuus moribunda ab sede Pisauri
  Hospes inaurata pallidior statua,
Qui tibi nunc cordi est, quem tu praeponere nobis   5
  Audes, et nescis quod facinus facias?

LXXXII.

Quinti, si tibi vis oculos debere Catullum
  Aut aliud siquid carius est oculis,
Eripere ei noli multo quod carius illi
  Est oculis seu quid carius est oculis.

LXXXIII.

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:
  Haec illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.
Mule, nihil sentis. Si nostri oblita taceret,
  Sana esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
5 Non solum meminit, sed quae multo acrior est res
  Irata est. Hoc est, uritur et loquitur.

LXXXIV.

Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet
 Dicere, et insidias Arrius hinsidias,
Et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum,
 Cum quantum poterat dixerat hinsidias.
Credo, sic mater, sic Liber avunculus eius, 5
 Sic maternus avus dixerat atque avia.
Hoc misso in Syriam requierant omnibus aures:
 Audibant eadem haec leniter et leviter,
Nec sibi postilla metuebant talia verba,
 Cum subito affertur nuntius horribilis, 10
Ionios fluctus, postquam illuc Arrius isset,
 Iam non Ionios esse, sed Hionios.

LXXXV

Odi et amo. Quare id faciam fortasse requiris.
 Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

LXXXVI.

Quintia formosa est multis, mihi candida longa
Recta est. Haec ego sic singula confiteor,
Totum illud formosa nego: nam nulla venustas,
Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.
5 Lesbia formosa est, quae cum pulcherrima tota est,
Tum omnibus una omnis surripuit Veneres.

LXXXVII.

Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
Vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea es:
Nulla fides ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,
Quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

LXXXVIII.

Quid facit is, Gelli, qui cum matre atque sorore
  Prurit et abiectis pervigilat tunicis ?
Quid facit is, patruum qui non sinit esse maritum ?
  Ecquid scis quantum suscipiat sceleris ?
Suscipit, o Gelli, quantum non ultima Tethys 5
  Nec genitor nympharum abluit Oceanus :
Nam nihil est quicquam sceleris quo prodeat ultra,
  Non si demisso se ipse voret capite.

LXXXIX.

Gellius est tenuis : quid ni ? cui tam bona mater
  Tamque valens vivat tamque venusta soror
Tamque bonus patruus tamque omnia plena puellis
  Cognatis, quare is desinat esse macer ?
Qui ut nihil attingat, nisi quod fas tangere non 5
    est,
  Quantumvis quare sit macer invenies.

XC.

Nascatur magus ex Gelli matrisque nefando
  Coniugio et discat Persicum aruspicium :
Nam magus ex matre et gnato gignatur oportet,
  Si vera est Persarum inpia relligio,
5 Gratus ut accepto veneretur carmine divos
  Omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens.

XCI.

Non ideo, Gelli, sperabam te mihi fidum
  In misero hoc nostro, hoc perdito amore fore
Quod te cognossem bene constantemve putarem
  Aut posse a turpi mentem inhibere probro,
5 Sed neque quod matrem nec germanam esse videbam
  Hanc tibi, cuius me magnus edebat amor.
Et quamvis tecum multo coniungerer usu,
  Non satis id causae credideram esse tibi.
Tu satis id duxti : tantum tibi gaudium in omni
10 Culpa est, in quacumque est aliquid sceleris.

XCII.

Lesbia mi dicit semper male nec tacet umquam
De me : Lesbia me dispeream nisi amat.
Quo signo ? quia sunt totidem mea : deprecor illam
Assidue, verum dispeream nisi amo.

XCIII.

Nil nimium studeo Caesar tibi velle placere,
Nec scire utrum sis albus an ater homo.

XCIV.

Mentula moechatur. Moechatur mentula certe.
Hoc est quod dicunt, ipsa olera olla legit.

XCV.

Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam post denique messem
Quam coepta est nonamque edita post hiemem est,
Milia cum interea quingenta Hortensius uno
Versiculorum anno pertulerit Volusi.
5 Zmyrna cavas Satrachi penitus mittetur ad undas,
Zmyrnam cana diu saecula pervoluent :
At Volusi annales Paduam morientur ad ipsam
Et laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas.
Parva mei mihi sint cordi monumenta sodalis,
10 At populus tumido gaudeat Antimacho.

XCVI.

Si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulcris
  Accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,
Quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores
  Atque Orco missas flemus amicitias,
Certe non tanto mors inmatura dolori est   5
  Quintiliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

XCVII.

Non, ita me di ament, quicquam referre putavi,
  Vtrumne os an culum olfacerem Aemilio.
Nilo mundius hoc, niloque immundius illud,
  Verum etiam culus mundior et melior:
Nam sine dentibus est: dentes os sesquipedalis,   5
  Gingivas vero ploxeni habet veteris,
Praeterea rictum qualem diffissus in aestu
  Meientis mulae cunnus habere solet.
Hic futuit multas et se facit esse venustum,
  Et non pistrino traditur atque asino?   10
Quem siqua attingit, non illam posse putemus
  Aegroti culum lingere carnificis?

XCVIII.

In te, si in quemquam, dici pote, putide Vetti,
Id quod verbosis dicitur et fatuis:
Ista cum lingua, si usus veniat tibi, possis
Culos et crepidas lingere carpatinas.
5 Si nos omnino vis omnes perdere, Vetti,
Hiscas: omnino quod cupis efficies.

XCIX.

Surripui tibi, dum ludis, mellite Iuventi,
Saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia.
Verum id non inpune tuli: namque amplius horam
Suffixum in summa me memini esse cruce,
5 Dum tibi me purgo nec possum fletibus ullis
Tantillum vestrae demere saevitiae.
Nam simul id factum est, multis diluta labella
Guttis abstersisti omnibus articulis,
Ne quicquam nostro contractum ex ore maneret,
10 Tamquam conmictae spurca saliva lupae.

Praeterea infesto miserum me tradere Amori
  Non cessasti omnique excruciare modo,
Vt mi ex ambrosia mutatum iam foret illud
  Saviolum tristi tristius elleboro.
Quam quoniam poenam misero proponis amori, 15
  Numquam iam posthac basia surripiam.

C.

Caelius Aufilenum et Quintius Aufilenam
  Flos Veronensum depereunt iuvenum,
Hic fratrem, ille sororem. Hoc est, quod dicitur, illud
  Fraternum vere dulce sodalicium.
Cui faveam potius? Caeli, tibi: nam tua nobis 5
  Perspecta egregie est unica amicitia,
Cum vesana meas torreret flamma medullas.
  Sis felix, Caeli, sis in amore potens.

CI.

Multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
  Advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
Vt te postremo donarem munere mortis
  Et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem,
5 Quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,
  Heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi.
Nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum
  Tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
Accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
10 Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.

CII.

Si quicquam tacito conmissum est fido ab amico,
Cuius sit penitus nota fides animi,
Meque esse invenies illorum iure sacratum,
Corneli, et factum me esse puta Harpocratem.

CIII.

Aut, sodes, mihi redde decem sestertia, Silo,
Deinde esto quamvis saevus et indomitus:
Aut, si te nummi delectant, desine quaeso
Leno esse atque idem saevus et indomitus.

CIV.

Credis me potuisse meae maledicere vitae,
Ambobus mihi quae carior est oculis?
Non potui, nec si possem tam perdite amarem:
Sed tu cum Tappone omnia monstra facis.

CV.

Mentula conatur Pipleum scandere montem:
Musae furcillis praecipitem eiciunt.

CVI.

Cum puero bello praeconem qui videt esse,
Quid credat, nisi se vendere discupere?

CVII.

Si cui quid cupidoque optantique optigit umquam
  Insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.
Quare hoc est gratum, nobis quoque carius auro,
  Quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido.
Restituis cupido atque insperanti ipsa refers te 5
  Nobis. O lucem candidiore nota!
Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac rem
  Optandam in vita dicere quis poterit?

CVIII.

Si, Comini, populi arbitrio tua cana senectus
  Spurcata inpuris moribus intereat,
Non equidem dubito quin primum inimica bono-
    rum
  Lingua execta avido sit data volturio,
Effossos oculos voret atro gutture corvus, 5
  Intestina canes, cetera membra lupi.

CIX.

Iucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem
Hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.
Di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit,
Atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,
5 Vt liceat nobis tota perducere vita
Aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

CX.

Aufilena, bonae semper laudantur amicae:
Accipiunt pretium, quae facere instituunt.
Tu, quod promisti mihi quod mentire, inimica es:
Quod nec das et fers, turpe facis facinus.
5 Aut facere ingenuae est, aut non promisse pudicae,
Aufilena, fuit: sed data corripere
Fraudando est falsum plus quam meretricis avarae,
Quae sese toto corpore prostituit.

CXI.

Aufilena, viro contentam vivere solo,
Nuptarum laus e laudibus eximiis :
Sed cuivis quamvis potius succumbere par est,
Quam matrem fratres ex patruo parere.

CXII.

Multus homo es Naso, neque tecum multus homo est qui
Descendit : Naso, multus es et pathicus.

CXIII.

Consule Pompeio primum duo, Cinna, solebant
Maeciliam : facto consule nunc iterum
Manserunt duo, sed creverunt milia in unum
Singula. Fecundum semen adulterio.

CXIV.

Firmano saltu non falso Mentula dives
  Fertur, qui tot res in se habet egregias,
Aucupium, omne genus piscis, prata, arva ferasque.
  Nequiquam : fructus sumptibus exuperat.
5 Quare concedo sit dives, dum omnia desint.
  Saltus laudemus commoda, dum ipse egeat.

CXV.

Mentula habet iuxta triginta iugera prati,
  Quadraginta arvi : cetera sunt maria.
Cur non divitiis Croesum superare potis sit
  Vno qui in saltu tot bona possideat,
5 Prata, arva, ingentis silvas saltusque paludesque
  Vsque ad Hyperboreos et mare ad Oceanum ?
Omnia magna haec sunt, tamen ipse est maximus
    ultro,
  Non homo, sed vero mentula magna minax.

CXVI.

Saepe tibi studioso animo venante requirens
  Carmina uti possem mittere Battiadae,
Qui te lenirem nobis, neu conarere
  Tela infesta meum mittere in usque caput,
Hunc video mihi nunc frustra sumptum esse labor- 5
    em,
  Gelli, nec nostras hic valuisse preces.
Contra nos tela ista tua evitabimus uncta :
  At fixus nostris tu dabi' supplicium.

CATVLLI FRAGMENTA.

1. At non effugies meos iambos.

Porph. ad Hor. Carm. I. 16, 24. Iambici autem versus aptissimi habentur ad maledicendum. * * * Denique et Catullus, cum maledicta minaretur, sic ait. At non cett.

2 Hunc lucum tibi dedico consecroque Priape,
Qua domus tua Lampsaci est quaque *silva* Priape,
Nam te praecipue in suis urbibus colit ora
Hellespontia ceteris ostreosior oris.

Terentianus Maurus 2755.

3. –⏑–⏑⏑ de meo ligurrire libidost.

Nonius Marcellus p. 134 M.

4. [⏑–⏑– et Lario inminens Comum.]

Vibii Sequestris (p. 12, 9 Bursian) codex unus, (Mus. Brit. Add. MSS. 16986.).

5. Servius ad Verg. Georg. II. 95. Hanc uvam Cato praecipue laudat in libris quos scripsit ad filium ; contra Catullus eam vituperat et dicit nulli rei esse aptam miraturque cur eam laudaverit Cato.

6. Plin. Nat. Hist. XXVIII. 2. 19. Hinc Theocriti apud Graecos, Catulli apud nos proxumeque Vergili incantamentorum amatoria imitatio.

7. Sic sua lascivo cantata est saepe Catullo
Femina, cui falsum Lesbia nomen erat,
Nec contentus ea, multos vulgavit amores,
In quibus ipse suum fassus adulterium est.

Ovid. Trist. II. 427.

8. Serv. ad Verg. Aen. III. 409. Hinc etiam Catullus cavĕre dixit. *Cf. Catull.* 50. 18, 19: 61, 152.

9. [Nonius Marcellus p. 546 Carchesia . . . Catullus Veronensis :

Lucida qua splendet (*sic*) carchesia mali.]

10 Servius ad Verg. Aen. VII. 378 Catullus hoc turben dicit ut hoc carmen.

PERVIGILIVM VENERIS.

Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Ver novum, ver iam canorum, vere natus orbis est,
Vere concordant amores, vere nubunt alites,
Et nemus comam resolvit de maritis imbribus :
5 Cras amorum copulatrix inter umbras arborum
Implicat casas virentis de flagello myrteo,
Cras Dione iura dicit fulta sublimi throno.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Tunc cruore de superno spumeo pontus globo
10 Caerulas inter catervas, inter et bipedes equos,
Fecit undantem Dionen de marinis imbribus.

Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras
amet.

Ipsa gemmis purpurantem pingit annum floridis
Ipsa surgentes papillas de Favoni spiritu
Vrget in nodos feraces, ipsa roris lucidi, 15
Noctis aura quem relinquit, spargit umentis aquas.
En micant lacrimae trementes de caduco pondere:
Gutta praeceps orbe parvo sustinet casus suos.
En pudorem florulentae prodiderunt purpurae:
Vmor ille, quem serenis astra rorant noctibus, 20
Mane virgineas papillas solvit umenti peplo.
Ipsa iussit mane ut udae virgines nubant rosae:
Facta Veneris de cruore deque Amoris osculis
Deque gemmis deque flammis deque solis purpuris
Cras ruborem, qui latebat veste tectus ignea, 25
Vnico marita voto non pudebit solvere.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras
amet.

Ipsa Nymphas diva luco iussit ire myrteo:
It puer comes puellis; nec tamen credi potest
Esse Amorem feriatum, si sagittas vexerit. 30

Ite, Nymphae, posuit arma, feriatus est Amor:
Iussus est inermis ire, nudus ire iussus est,
Neu quid arcu neu sagitta neu quid igne laederet.
Sed tamen Nymphae cavete, quod Cupido pulcher est:
35 Est in armis totus idem quando nudus est Amor.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Conpari Venus pudore mittit ad te virgines.
Vna res est quam rogamus: cede, virgo Delia,
Vt nemus sit incruentum de ferinis stragibus,
40 Et recentibus virentes ducat umbras floribus.
Ipsa vellet te rogare, si pudicam flecteret,
Ipsa vellet ut venires, si deceret virginem.
Iam tribus choros videres feriantis noctibus
Congreges inter catervas ire per saltus tuos,
45 Floreas inter coronas, myrteas inter casas.
Nec Ceres nec Bacchus absunt nec poetarum deus.
Detinenda nocte tota est pervigilia canticis:
Regnet in silvis Dione: tu recede, Delia.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Iussit Hyblaeis tribunal stare diva floribus : 50
Praeses ipsa iura dicet, adsidebunt Gratiae.
Hybla, totos funde flores, quidquid annus adtulit;
Hybla, florum subde vestem, quantus Hennae campus
est.
Ruris hic erunt puellae vel puellae montium
Quaeque silvas quaeque lucos quaeque fontes inco- 55
lunt.
Iussit omnes adsidere pueri mater alitis,
Iussit et nudo puellas nil Amori credere.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras
amet.

Cras erit cum primus aether copulavit nuptias
Vel pater totum creavit vernus annum nubibus : 60
In sinum maritus imber fluxit almae coniugis,
Vnde fetus mixtus omnis aleret magno corpore.
Ipsa venas atque mentem permeanti spiritu
Intus occultis gubernat procreatrix viribus,
Perque caelum perque terras perque pontum subdi- 65
tum
Pervium sui tenorem seminali tramite

Inbuit iussitque mundum nosse nascendi vias.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Ipsa Troianos nepotes in Latinos transtulit,
70 Ipsa Laurentem puellam coniugem nato dedit,
Vnde Ramnes et Quirites proque prole posterum
Romuli matrem crearet et nepotem Caesarem;
Moxque Marti de sacello dat pudicam virginem,
Romuleas ipsa fecit cum Sabinis nuptias.
75 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Rura fecundat voluptas, rura Venerem sentiunt;
Ipse Amor puer Dionae rure natus dicitur.
Hunc ager cum parturiret, ipsa suscepit sinu,
Ipsa florum delicatis educavit osculis.
80 Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras amet.

Ecce iam subter genistas explicant tauri latus,
Quisque tutus quo tenetur coniugali foedere.

Subter umbras cum maritis ecce balantum greges
Et canoras non tacere diva iussit alites.
Iam loquaces ore rauco stagna cycni perstrepunt. 85
Adsonat Terei puella subter umbram populi,
Ut putes motus amoris ore dici musico
Et neges queri sororem de marito barbaro.
Illa cantat, nos tacemus. Quando ver venit meum?
Quando fiam uti chelidon ut tacere desinam? 90
Perdidi Musam tacendo nec me Apollo respicit:
Sic Amyclas cum tacerent perdidit silentium.
Cras amet qui numquam amavit quique amavit cras
amet.

NOTES.

I.

2. *arida.* The MSS. have *arido,* but Servius on Verg. *Aen.* 12. 587 says '*in pumice*' *autem iste masculino genere posuit, et hunc sequimur. nam et Plautus ita dixit: licet Catullus dixerit feminino.* The authority of Servius is greater than that of our indifferent MSS., in which the masculine was substituted as the usual gender.

5. This line appears in the MSS. as *iam tamen cum ausus est unus Italorum* which was corrected by the early Italian scholars into *iam tum cum ausus es,* &c., the accepted reading, 'you used to think my trifles not worthless even at that time now long past when you essayed to write a universal history.' *Iam tum* seems to me awkward, and the elision of the monosyllable is not euphonious. Therefore I have ventured to put a full stop at *nugas,* and sticking close to the MSS. to read *iam tandem ausus es.* We thus get a double reason why Catullus should dedicate his poems to Nepos: (1) because he used to think something of them; (2) because now at last Nepos, having appeared as writer of a universal history, deserves a writer's tribute of a dedication. *Tandem* will mean 'after much study' like *denique* 95. 1, *Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam post denique messem. Iam*

tandem are often joined as Verg. *Aen.* 6. 61; 10. 890; 12. 497, *iam tandem invadit medios* (where P has *tamen* for *tandem*); Liv. 22. 12 § 10; Cic. *de Leg. Agr.* 2 § 103.

9. *patrona virgo* is the Muse, the guardian of poets. The description of the Muse has been considered too vague, and several improbable conjectures have been offered: but cp. 68. 41, *non possum reticere, deae, qua me Allius in re iuverit:* where *deae* is the Muses. So Statius, *Theb.* 1. 5, *unde iubetis ire deae?*

II.

8. I have printed Postgate's reading of this line; which stands corruptly in V *credo ut cum grauis acquiescet ardor.* (See *Journal of Philology*, 17. 228.)

9–13. It is usual to print marks of a lacuna after line 10: but in the absence of MSS. testimony, I cannot believe in a lacuna, that refuge of distracted critics, neither in the vast one vouched for by Guarinus, nor in the long one of Perreius. By accepting the simple alteration of *posse* for *possem*, made by Is. Voss, all is made intelligible: 'to be able to play with you as she does is as pleasing to me as was her golden apple to Atalanta.' *Possē* may easily have been written by mistake for *posse.*

III.

10. *pipiabat* is the correction of Voss for *piplabat* V.

16. So Ellis: his emendation seems best to account for the corrupt reading of the MSS. *bonum factum male bonus ille passer.* The early Italian scholars read *o factum male! o miselle passer!* From this Lachmann, who is followed by Schwabe and Schmidt elicited *o factum male! io miselle passer!*

IV.

24. *novissimo* is an Italian correction for *novissime* MSS.

V.

6. Possibly *dormiunda* should be read, which would add to the effective alliteration.

VI.

10. *quassa* is not corrupt, as has been suspected, but is an instance of the transference of an adjective from its proper substantive (*lecti*) to another: so 7. 5, *oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi* (where *aestuosi* 'sultry' belongs properly to *oraclum*). See Forbiger's note on *Aen.* 1. 4; and *inf.* 31. 13. Verg. *Aen.* 2. 713, *templumque vetustum desertae Cereris.*

12. I have in this line mainly followed Schmidt, who however reads *nihil vales.* The MSS. have *nam in* (or *ni*) *ista preualet nichil tacere,* whence Haupt extracted *nam nil stupra valet, nihil, tacere.* Schmidt has given good reasons for his change; amongst other things he urges that *stupra* is too abusive a word for Catullus to have applied to his friend's case. I may also add that if the lady in question was a *scortum* (l. 5), the word *stuprum* would be inappropriate; see Justinian, *Instit.* 4. 18 § 4, *sed eadem lege Iulia etiam stupri flagitium punitur, cum quis sine vi vel virginem vel viduam honeste viventem stupraverit. Dig.* 48. 5 § 6, *lex stuprum et adulterium promiscue et καταχρηστικώτερον appellat. sed proprie adulterium in nupta committitur, propter partum ex altero conceptum composito nomine: stuprum vero in virginem viduamve committitur, quod Graeci φθορὰν appellant.* I had suggested *nam mi te valet ista nil*

tacere (*Classical Review*, 4. 312); but I feel doubtful whether the dative *mi* 'as regards me' is possible Latin.

VIII.

9. *impotens noli.* The MSS. have *impote* simply; the correction and addition of *noli* are due to Avantius.

15. *vae te* Balthazar Venator; *ne te* MSS.

IX.

4. *unanimos anumque* Faernus; *uno animo* V; *sanamque* O; *suamque* G. Palmer (*Classical Review*, 5. 7) proposes *unanimos bonamque*: but O clearly indicates *anumque.*

X.

13. *nec faceret* O and a few other MSS.; here the Oxford MS. shows its striking superiority. G and most of the rest have *non faceret*, whence Gronovius, followed by Haupt and Müller, read *non faciens.*

26. I believe that no change is required in the MSS. reading *istos commoda* (*comodā O*). *Commoda* means 'as loans,' cp. Cic. II. *in Verr.* 4. 3 § 6, *vidimus qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum, commodis hospitum . . ornarent.* For the neuter plural in apposition compare *inf.* 25. 8. The ellipsis of the verb is quite idiomatic: cp. Hor. *Sat.* 2. 5. 102, *ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem?* Iuv. 1. 88, *alea quando hos animos?* See Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik*, 2. p. 1041. *Commodare* means to lend a thing when the thing itself must be restored; as opposed to *mutuum dare* when the equivalent only had to be returned. The poet naturally avoids the inconvenient and prosaic word *commodatum.* That things so lent might be slaves

is clear from the *Digest* 13. 6. 18 § 2 (a discussion of *commodatum*), *possunt iustae causae intervenire, ex quibus cum eo qui commodasset agi deberet: veluti de impensis in valetudinem servi factis . . . nam cibariorum impensae naturali scilicet ratione ad eum pertinent, qui utendum accepisset.* It is agreed that *commodŭ* cannot be imperative. Schmidt follows Hand in reading *istos: commodum enim volo ad Sarapim.* Postgate (see *Journal of Philology*, 17. 229) prints *istos: commodum enim: volo ad Sarapim*, which to my ear is too abrupt.

27. For *mane* the MSS. have *mane me*, on which Munro remarks, '*manĕ me* is surely not admissible in Catullus, nor do the words appear to have any satisfactory meaning.' Guarinus and other Italian scholars corrected the line by omitting *me*; and this is surely right; *me* is an error due to dittography. For *manĕ inquii* cp. 57. 7, *lectulŏ erudituli.* It is not however fair to produce Ov. *Trist.* 1. 8. 31, *valĕ dicere*, as a parallel, for (1) *dicere* does not begin with a vowel and (2) the reading is no doubt wrong, and *vel dicere* must have been what Ovid wrote, as I have shown in my note. Of emendations of *mane me* Pontanus' *minime* is most attractive.

32. *pararim* MSS. is rightly retained by Ellis and Schwabe. It is strange how inveterate is the schoolboy's favourite delusion that a conditional clause in Latin requires to be introduced by *si*. It is unnecessary here to say that *quam*=*quam si*; still more unnecessary to add that of this there seems to be no other example. 'If I have bought them for myself' can be expressed equally well in Latin by *mihi pararim* or *si mihi pararim*: as can be seen by referring to Roby's Latin Grammar, § 1552. Thus *paratis*, the conjecture of Statius, accepted by Postgate, is superfluous.

XI.

11. For *horribilem insulam* MSS. have *horribilesque.* I have accepted Ellis' emendation: most editors follow Haupt in reading *horribile aequor;* which with *aequora* so near in line 8 seems to be impossible.

XII.

9. *disertus* MSS. is rightly retained by Ellis and Schmidt, against the emendation of Passerat *differtus*, accepted by Schwabe. Munro thinks that *disertus* must be corrupt as 'the genitives cannot without an epithet be genitives of quality.' They are of course not genitives of quality but of respect; if Vergil can say *aevi maturus*, and Horace *seri studiorum*, and Tacitus *irritus legationis*, it is reasonable to suppose that Catullus might say *leporum disertus ac facetiarum.* See Roby, Latin Grammar, § 1320.

14. *ex Hiberis.* Here the MSS. have *exhibere*, from which *ex Hibereis*, i.e. *Hiberis*, is usually read. Perhaps *exhibere* conceals *ex Hibero;* the confusion of *e* and *o* is frequent in our MSS. Then *ex Hibero* would mean 'from the Ebro country,' which might possibly stand poetically for Spain, as the Rhine might now for Germany, or the Danube for Austria, or the Ganges for India. The Hiberus played a great part in the Roman wars in Spain. Cp. Stat. *Theb.* I. 19, *bisque iugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Histrum.*

XIVb.

This seems to be a fragment of a poem directed against the detractors of Catullus.

XV.

2. *pudenter* is the emendation ot Maehly for *pudentem* MSS. Cp. line 13.

XVI.

12. *quod* is the reading of some inferior MSS.; *que* V; *qui* (*quei*) Ellis from a few MSS. With *qui* I think a subjunctive would have been required. There is little to be said for *quom*, L. Müller.

XVII.

3. *axulis* (from *axula*, a diminutive of *axis*) is the emendation of Schwabe for *ac sulcis* MSS. Perhaps Catullus wrote *axiclis* =*axiculis*, from *axiculus*; at any rate there is more evidence for the existence of this word.

Between this poem and XXI. the early editors inserted without any manuscript authority three poems dealing with Priapus: XVIII., the fragment No. 2 in this edition beginning *Hunc lucum*; XIX., Priapea No. iii. of the Appendix Vergiliana beginning *Hunc ego, o iuvenes*; XX., Priapea No. ii. in the Appendix Vergiliana beginning *Ego haec, ego arte.* See Baehrens, *Poetae Latini Minores*, ii. p. 158; Ribbeck, Appendix Vergiliana, p. 147.

XXI.

11. *me me puer* MSS.; *Mellitus* Hand, followed by Ellis. Scaliger's *a! me me*, accepted by Müller, is palaeographically tempting; but the repetition of *me* is tame. Faernus, with some probability, conjectured, *vae! meus.*

XXII.

5. *palimpsestos* Baehrens; *palmisepto* V. In lines 6—7, with Schmidt, I follow Munro.

13. *tersius* Munro; *tristius* V; *tritius* most editors, an Italian conjecture. Cp. Stat. Silv. praef. ad lib. 2, *vir optime, nec minus in iudicio litterarum quam in omni vitae colore tersissime.*

XXIII.

10. *furta* Haupt, rightly; see Munro, p. 60; *facta* V.

XXIV.

4. *Midae dedisses* Voss; *mi dedidisses* O; *mi dedisses* G. I quote the following note from the *Academy*, July 2, 1892, p. 17: 'Plautus, *Persa* 1. 3. 40, *nihili parasitus est, cui argentum domideste.* So B, save that it has *nihil.* C D have *argentum domi ide* (see Schoell). The reading of this much disputed verse seems clearly *Nihili parasitus est cui argentum domi Midaest.* "A parasite is a poor creature, if he have the wealth of Midas." A similar corruption occurs in Catullus, long since corrected by Voss.'

XXV.

5. This line is hopelessly corrupt. O has *cum diua mlr varies ostendet ossistantes;* G has *cum diua mulier alios ostendet os-*citantes.* Numerous conjectures have been made, most of them highly improbable; one of the neatest is Mr. J. Mowat's *cum diva mater horias ostendit aestuantes* 'understanding an allusion to the tossing of small craft in a rough sea' (*Journal of Philology*, 14. 252). But it is by no means obvious who is meant by *diva mater.* I imagine that something very simple, and not with most critics something very obscure, lurks under the corruption, and suggest *cum diva naufragos hiemps ostendit oscitantes* (*hiemps* often appears as *iēs* in late MSS.): see *Classical Review*, 4. 312 (where I proposed *navitas*, which I now

retract). The dreadful storm shows the shipwrecked sailors gaping half-drowned in the sea-water : cp. Hom. *Od.* 4. 511, ὣς ὁ μὲν ἔνθ' ἀπόλωλεν, ἐπεὶ πίεν ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ : 12. 350, πρὸς κῦμα χανὼν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσαι : Prop. 2. 24. 27, *naufragus ebibat undas :* 3. 7. 52, *miser invisam traxit hiatus aquam.* In default of a better I have ventured to print my own emendation.

XXVII.

4. *ebrioso acino* for *ebriose acino* V is satisfactorily proved to be right by Munro, p. 67, and accepted by Schmidt and Schwabe. Ellis reads *ebriosa acina*, Postgate *ebria acina.*

XXIX.

4. *ante* Statius ; *cum te* V. See Munro, p. 96.

8. *aut Adoneus* Statius, followed by Ellis, Müller, and Postgate ; *aut ydoneus* V ; *haut idoneus* Sillig, Schwabe, Schmidt ; and so Munro, whose objections are in my opinion adequately answered by Ellis in his commentary (2nd edition). The Plautine form is quite in keeping with the scathing sarcasm of the poem ; and it is hardly fanciful to suppose that *Adoneus* like *catamitus* (*Ganymedes*) acquired a contemptuous meaning. On the other hand what more prosaic and pointless than *haut idoneus* can be conceived ?

20. This line is corruptly preserved in V and most of the other MSS. as follows : *hunc Galliae timet et Britanniae :* and has been emended in very various ways. It seems clear that a pure iambic line is required, hence we may reject all conjectures which admit a spondee, such as Schwabe's *nunc Galliae timetur et Britanniae.* The only difficulty in the way of considering

that the poem is written in pure iambics throughout is the quantity of *Mamurra* beside Horace's *Mamurrarum* (*Sat.* I. 5. 37): but Roman poets were lax in dealing with the quantity of proper names which they lengthened or shortened to suit their own convenience. Plin. *Ep.* 8. 4, about a poem on the Dacian war: *non nullus et in ipsa materia labor, ut barbara et fera nomina, in primis regis ipsius, Graecis versibus non resultent. sed nihil est quod non arte curaque, si non potest vinci, mitigetur. praeterea, si datur Homero et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere, cur tibi similis audentia, praesertim non delicata sed necessaria, non detur?* In 37. 10 Catullus has *sopionibus*, though, if Bucheler is right, a line in an epigram on Pompey ran *quem non pudet et rubet, est non homo sed ropio*. In 64. 37 Catullus has *Pharsalum coeunt, Pharsālia tecta frequentant*: cp. Ellis on *ibid.* 360. Vergil has *Grădivus* four times against *Grādivus* forty-nine times. Ovid, *H.* 14. 103 (and *Ibis* 624) writes, *quid in freta longa pererras?* though in *Am.* I. 1. 21 he has *[illegible] [illegible]*. Juvenal 7. 13 has *faciant equites Asiani quamquam et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni*, rightly restored by Bucheler, though in 10. 162 he writes *donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno*. So in 7. 204 he has *Thrăsymachi*; in 14. 9 *ficedulas*. See especially on this subject Lachmann on Lucretius I. 360 and L. Müller, *De re metrica*, p. 352. Lastly it should be noticed that Vergil's parody of this poem, *Catalept.* 3, is written in pure iambics.

Further it is clear that *Britanniae*, plural, cannot in Catullus stand for Britain: and even if it could, beside the singular in line 4 it can hardly be defended. Also, though *Comata Gallia*, line 3, means Gaul outside of Narbonensis, it is very doubtful whether Catullus would have said *Galliae* for 'the Gauls' transalpine and cisalpine; Caesar once uses *Galliae* (plural) *B.G.* 4. 20. 3, *regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias* (if the MSS. are right

there), everywhere else he uses the singular form. Cicero once has the plural form, *De prov. cons.* § 3, *Galliae duae, quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse coniunctas;* but there *duae* makes the difference. In Livy we find, 21. 21 § 10, *dum ipse terrestri per Hispaniam Galliasque itinere Italiam peteret,* and *ibid.* 23 § 2, *quae Hispanias Galliis iungunt,* both passages it is true relating to the time of the second Punic war; but then Livy lived later than Catullus. In writers of the Empire the plural is frequent and official, as in Tacitus, Pliny's Natural History, and Suetonius, *e.g.* *Tib.* 41, *Calig.* 47, *Ner.* 43.

Therefore I am inclined to think that the *e* at the end of *Galliae* came from the *e* at the beginning of the next word (dittography). The next step in the corruption was that *Britanniae* was written for *Britannia,* in order to assimilate it to this erroneous *Galliae;* the later use of the plural, as in Plin. *N.H.* 17. 43, *illam Gallias Britanniasque locupletantem,* may have assisted in producing the mistake. Further *timet et* was written for *et timet;* transposition of words is one of the commonest mistakes in MSS.; cp. 61. 46; 63. 49: see my Tristia prolegg. pp. xxxviii. and xlvi., and a good collection from Horace in a paper by Mr. Housman in the *Journal of Philology,* 18, p. 6. Lastly, that *hunc* is corrupt is obvious; 'it is certain that Catullus would not have allowed this word to be repeated in two consecutive lines' (Ellis, *Comm.* p. 104).

These are the reasons which have led me to make the emendation which I have ventured to print in the text. Munro conjectures *et huicne Gallia et metet Britannia?* accepted by Schmidt with the alteration of *metit* for *metet.* Postgate reads *eine Galliae ultima et Britanniae?*

23. *urbis o potissimae* is my own correction (*urbis, o potissimei socer generque,* L. Müller). *Vrbis potissimae omnia* means all

the wealth of imperial Rome. The MSS. have *urbis opulentissime.* Schmidt reads *urbis o putissimi*, Postgate *urbis o piissimi*, modifying Lachmann's *urbis o piissime.* Perhaps we should read *urbis editissimae*, i.e. *domina Roma*, which *opulentissimae* may have been a gloss intended to indicate. Prop. 3. 11. 57, *septem urbs alta iugis toto quae praesidet orbi.* Hor. *Sat.* 1. 3. 109, *quos venerem incertam rapientes more ferarum viribus editior caedebat.*

XXX.

5. *quod* Müller; *quae* V. The confusion of *q*; and *qd* is easy.

6. *dic* Avantius; *dico* MSS., whence Ellis with much probability conjectures *dice.*

XXXI.

13. Here the MSS. have *gaudete vos quoque Lydiae* (*lidiae*) *lacus undae;* this was early corrected by the Italian scholars into *gaudete vosque Lydiae*, on which Lachmann improved by writing *gaudete vosque o Lydiae.* (Postgate's note is incorrect.) This is accepted by Ellis and Schwabe; but (1) it fails to explain the *quoque* of the MSS., and (2) in this simple poem, full of passionate love for the poet's Italian home, the epithet Lydian is strangely unfortunate, and I cannot believe that Catullus wrote what requires a note full of recondite learning to make it intelligible. The *liquidae* of Postgate and *limpidae* of Avantius are better, but both necessitate our reading *vosque.* Therefore I conjecture *gaudete vos quoque Italae lacus undae.* The epithet *Italae* is transferred from *lacus* to *undae* in a manner not unlike Catullus; see above on 6. 10. Return to his home, to the Italy that he loves, is the keynote of the poem; thus the epithet *Italae* is quite appropriate. Cp. Verg. *Aen.* 3.

523, *Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.* Ov. *Trist.* 1. 4. 20, *nam procul Illyriis laeva de parte relictis interdicta mihi cernitur Italia.* Rutilius Namatianus, Book I. *init.*, illustrates the Roman's love of Italy. Wordsworth expresses the same thought:

> I travell'd among unknown men
> In lands beyond the sea;
> Nor, England! did I know till then
> What love I bore to thee. . . .
>
> Among thy mountains did I feel
> The joy of my desire;
> And she I cherish'd turn'd her wheel
> Beside an English fire.

And Shakspeare, *Richard II.* Act ii. Scene 1:

> This precious stone set in the silver sea . . .
> This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.

XXXIV.

3. This line, wanting in all MSS., was supplied by the early Italian scholars.

XXXVII.

10. *ropionibus* Peiper in *Rhein. Mus.* 32. 523, accepted by Schmidt, who justifies it in his note; *sopionibus* V; *scorpionibus*, an Italian conjecture, is accepted by Lachmann and Ellis. On the quantity of *ropionibus* see on 29. 20.

XXXVIII.

2. *et est laboriose.* The MSS. omit *est*, which was added by Sillig.

XXXIX.

9. *te*, omitted in the MSS., was added by Maehly.

11. *pinguis* is from a Vatican glossary where this line is quoted Mai., *Class. Auct.* 7. 574; cp. Persius 3. 74, *pinguibus Vmbris. parcus* V, retained by Ellis, is pointless, and Scaliger's *porcus*, accepted by Postgate, is coarse. Löwe, *Glossae Nominum*, p. 241, conjectures *crassus*.

XLI.

3. *ista* I am inclined to think ought to be altered to *isto*: cp. 45. 12, *illo purpureo ore saviata*.

8. *aes imaginosum* Froehlich, accepted by Ellis and Postgate; *et imaginosum* V; *esse imaginosa* Schwabe, followed by L. Müller (reading *rogate* for *rogare*). See Tyrrell in *Hermathena*, No. 3, p. 112.

XLII.

16. *pote ut* Munro; *potest* V.

XLIV.

17. *ulta*. The subject is changed from *fundus* to *villa* (Ellis). Baehrens ingeniously conjectures *ultus erratum*.

21. *legi* Lachmann; *legit* MSS.

XLV.

8. *sinistra ut ante* and again 17, where however the words are corruptly preserved in V *sinistravit ante*, though correctly in many MSS., seems to me certainly right; and I cannot accept Mr. Postgate's proposed alterations, *Journal of Philology*, 17 236. The words are a refrain: the meaning I understand to be 'As before the present scene Love had sneezed (incomplete) approval on the left, so now he sneezed (complete) approval on the right.'

18. *dextra* an Italian correction; *dextram* MSS.

XLVIII.

The following translation of this poem by Mr. J. S. Phillimore, Scholar of Christ Church, seems worthy of preservation :—

Dear love, if it were mine
  To kiss for evermore
  With kisses millionfold
Those honeyed lips of thine;
I should not have my fill;
  Although the harvest store
  Of kisses were untold
As the dry cornstalks, still
I should not have my fill.

L.

21. *vemens* Statius; *vehemens* MSS.

LI.

Translated from Sappho, fragm. 2 Bergk:

Φαίνεταί μοι κῆνος ἴσος θεοῖσιν
ἔμμεν ὤνηρ ὅστις ἐναντίος τοι
ἰζάνει καὶ πλησίον ἆδυ φωνεύ-
  σας ὑπακούει

καὶ γελαίσας ἰμερόεν, τό μοι μὰν
καρδίαν ἐν στήθεσιν ἐπτόασεν.
ὤς σε γὰρ ἴδω, βροχέως με φώνας
  οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει·

ἀλλὰ κὰμ μὲν γλῶσσα ἔαγε· λεπτὸν δ'
αὔτικα χρῶ πῦρ ὑπάδεδρόμακεν.
ὀππάτεσσι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ', ἐπιρρόμ-
  βεισι δ' ἄκουαι.

ἀ δέ μ' ἴδρως κακχέεται, τρόμος δὲ
παῖσαν ἀγρεῖ, χλωροτέρα δὲ ποίας
ἔμμι· τέθνακεν δ' ὀλίγω 'πιδεύης
φαίνομαι ἄλλα.

Catullus has not translated the last stanza of Sappho's poem, but has substituted one of his own composition.

8. *vocis in ore* is a supplement of Doering in his edition of 1834 (see *Classical Review*, 4. 312). The line is omitted in the MSS.

11. *geminae* Schrader; *gemina* MSS. Cp. Stat. *Silv.* 4. 4. 26, *inde sonus geminas mihi circuit aures.*

LIV.

I agree with Munro and Schwabe in regarding this short poem as a complete whole and not a series of disjointed fragments. It is an occasional epigram, offensively personal; but our ignorance of the occasion which prompted it or the individuals named renders a complete understanding of it impossible. There is much in the writers of Greece and Rome about which we must be content to admit our ignorance.

1. Birt, *De amorum simulacris*, p. xli. reads *Othonis caput oppido est putellum.*

2. *et eri* (or *heri*) *rustice* MSS., for which I have printed my own conjecture *hara es, rustice.* The poet begins in the third person, he then turns in his indignation and apostrophises Otho in the second. *Hara* was used as a term of abuse; Plaut. *Most.* 1. 1. 40 (ed. Lorenz.), *oboluisti fu alium, germana inluvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, canes capro commixta:* a pretty collection of abuse, 'you unmitigated filth, you lout, you goat, you pigsty.'

Translate:—'I could have wished that Otho's head—you are a regular pigsty, you lout—and the half-washed legs and offensive habits of Libo, if not everything else about them, should disgust you and the youthful dotard Fuficius: you will be enraged a second time with my innocent iambics, O peerless general.'

LV.

4. *libellis* MSS., i.e. 'bookshops,' is perhaps supported by Mart. 5. 20. 8, *gestatio, fabulae, libelli, campus, porticus, umbra, Virgo, thermae.* But in both passages it is safer to understand the word as meaning 'notices.' Catullus looked to see if his friend was advertised among lost articles that had been found. Birt understands *libellis* to mean 'books:' the child was so tiny that perhaps he had been shut between the leaves of some book. If any alteration were required, *tabernis*, the reading of the first Aldine, is simplest.

8. *sereno*, the reading of three of Ellis' late MSS., is the easiest correction of *serena* V, as Munro points out. Most editors adopt *serenas* from the inferior MSS.

9. *avelli* is my emendation of *a uelte* MSS. I construe it as an infinitive of exclamation, of which common construction examples are collected in Roby's Latin Grammar, § 1358, Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik*, 2. 532. The meaning is 'To think that Camerius is being torn from me, you naughty girls!' in this way I went on with my own lips prosecuting my quest. Ellis reads *avellent.*

1. *reducta pectus* Ellis; *reduc* MSS.

12. *en* is found in a few MSS. *em* V, which may be right and is approved by Ribbeck, *Lat. Partikeln*, pp 29–35.

14–23, which lines evidently form part of this poem, are mis-

placed in the MSS., standing as a separate poem between LVIII. and LIX. They were placed here by the editor of the first printed edition, which appeared probably at Paris before the end of the fifteenth century. Line 15 stands after line 16 in the MSS.; the transposition, which is absolutely necessary, was made by Muretus. In line 17 I retain *niveae citaeque bigae* MSS., which was altered into *nivea citaque biga* by Hand: *bigae* must be genitive singular. There is quite sufficient authority for the use of *biga* in poets, though *bigae* (plural) is usual in Augustan and ante-Augustan poets; thus *niveis citisque bigis* (Muretus) is unnecessary. In line 20 *dicares* is final subjunctive depending on *quos*, a not unusual construction: a parallel is Cic. II. *in Verr.* 1, § 51, *non putasti me tuis familiarissimis in hanc rem testimonia denuntiaturum, qui tuae domi semper fuissent; ex quibus quaererem signa scirentne ibi fuisse, quae nunc non essent.* For the sequence cp. *inf.* 101. 3. Baehrens and Postgate have created unnecessary difficulties by fancying that the verb is conditional and stumbling over the omission of *si*. We are now in a position to translate lines 14–23. 'Not if I should be wrought into the fabled giant walker, the guardian of Crete, or the athlete Ladas or Perseus of the winged foot, not if I should be borne along with the speed of Pegasus or of the white fleet chariot of Rhesus; take too all the feather-footed and flying creatures that be, and with them ask for the swiftness of the winds, that you might have yoked them all together and put them at my service, still I should have grown weary to the very bone and wasted with faintness upon faintness in my quest of thee.'

24. *ten* Muretus; *te in* V.

27. *nunc* MSS. is certainly right: *num*, an Italian conjecture adopted by most editors, seems out of place; for Camerius was with the ladies.

32. *nostri sis* is rightly retained by Ellis and Schmidt. Most editors accept *vostri sim*, the conjecture of Parthenius.

Birt in a recently published pamphlet, *De Amorum in arte antiqua simulacris et de pueris minutis apud antiquos in deliciis habitis* (Marburg, 1892), has suggested an entirely new interpretation of this poem. He thinks that Camerius was a boy favourite of Catullus, a *pusio*, and that the point is that the child is so securely hidden that his master (so Birt interprets *ipse*, line 9) cannot discover the place of his concealment; he is inclined to understand *libellis*, line 4, literally; the poet hunted for the child behind the books. He reads *serenas* in line 8: and in line 9 foll. '*Puellae' sic ipse flagitabam*, '*Camerium mihi, pessimae puellae.*' *Quaedam inquit*: '*nudum reduc* [*et aufer*], *Hem—hic in roseis latet papillis.*' In line 26 *Ede Audacter, committe crede lucei*: '*Me unctae lacteolae tenent puellae.*' In line 32 *Dum vestri sim particeps amoris.* The pamphlet is well illustrated from antiques, and full of recondite learning, characteristic of the author of *Das antike Buchwesen*; but the conclusions in this instance seem to me fanciful. Birt does not consider that lines 14–23 form part of this poem, but would leave them where they stand in the MSS. as a separate effusion addressed to Camerius. 'Prius nempe poema cottidiana loquela utitur, posterius rhetoricum est; alterum in argumento simpliciter enarrando decurrit, alterum magno apparatu fabulari ornatum et oneratum est Perseo, Rheso similibus in comparationem vocatis.' Birt, p. vii.: but the mock-heroic trifling adds an additional zest to this charming poem.

LVI.

6. *crusantem* Baehrens (*crisantem.* ed. princeps); *trusantem* MSS., which is kept by Birt, *De Amorum simulacris*, p. xl.

LVII.

7. *lectulo* G and most MSS.; *lecticulo* O, which is accepted by Baehrens, Munro, Schmidt, and Postgate; but Ellis' arguments against it in his commentary are convincing. See on 10. 27.

LVIII.

5. *magnanimi Remi* Voss; *magna amiremini* O; *magna admiremini* G. Ellis reads *magnanimis* (acc. pl.), but this is a purely late form, and Catullus uses *magnanimum* (64. 86), *magnanimam* (66. 26). Many editors adopt *magnanimos* the reading of Calpurnius.

LIX.

1. *rufuli* Palmer, *Classical Review*, 5. 7; *rufum* V. *Rufulum*, an Italian conjecture, is accepted by most editors. Pleitner and Munro read *rufa rufulum*.

LXI.

16. *Vinia* Datanus and Lachmann; *Iunia* V and most MSS. (*Iunia* is clear in Chatelain's facsimile of G, and is clear in O, as I can personally attest.) The bride's name seems to have been Vinia Aurunculeia, the bridegroom's L. Manlius Torquatus: see Schwabe, *Quaestt. Catull.* pp. 334–335, Schmidt, Prolegg. p. lii. For *Manlio* V and most MSS. have *Mallio*.

46–47. *quis deus magis amatis est petendus amantibus* V, two words being transposed from the proper order, as was seen by Bergk, whom I follow. *quis deus magis anxiis est petendus amantibus*, Haupt, Ellis, and Schmidt.

68. *nitier* Avantius and a Paris MS. 7,989; *uicier* G and most MSS.; *nities* O.

79–82 are omitted in the MSS. The lines in the text are my own supplement, intended to suggest what possibly may have been the contents of the lost lines.

95, omitted in the MSS., was added in the Aldine edition of 1502.

98. *viden? faces,* Aldine of 1502; *viden* (*videri* O) *ut faces* MSS., where *ut* is an obvious adscript.

106. *quin* Avantius; *que* G and most MSS.; *sed* O, which looks like a gloss on *quin*. See Munro on Lucretius I. 588.

111. Three lines in the stanza are missing which appear to have contained an apostrophe to the marriage bed; the last line relates to its ivory feet. The epithalamium of Ticida contained a similar address: *felix lectule talibus sole amoribus,* quoted by Priscian, p. 673. See Weichert, *Poetarum Latinorum reliquiae,* p. 361.

124. Munro, p. 136, has shown that *io* throughout the refrain of this poem is scanned as a monosyllable at the beginning and dissyllable at the end of each line.

127. *iocatio,* Heinsius, Adversaria, p. 644; *locacio* O; *lotatio* G; *locutio* most MSS. and Ellis.

131. I have suggested (*Classical Review,* 4. 312) to punctuate *satis diu lusisti: nucibus lubet iam servire Talasio.* 'You have wantoned long enough; now you must throw walnuts in service to the god of marriage.' With the ordinary stopping, which I

have kept in the text, there is an awkward transition from the *concubinus* to his master.

152. *cave ne neges.* Possibly we should read *cave deneges:* cp. 50. 19.

153. *ni* is read for *ne* in V, but most MSS. have *ne*. It is certain that *ni* was another form of *ne*, but, if *ne* is genuine in 152, I cannot, with most editors, believe that Catullus used two different forms of the same word in successive lines. Also *ne* is common in Catullus, while *ni* can scarcely be said to be established.

158. *serviat* Bern. Pisanus; *servit* MSS.

171. *intus* Statius; *unus* MSS., kept by Ellis; then *unus accubans* means 'waiting alone for you.'

186. *vos*, omitted in MSS., was added by Statius. I am inclined to connect *bene* with *collocate:* poets often separate the adverb from its proper word as Catullus 3. 7; 76. 7; Ov. *Trist.* 3. 4. 73, *quamvis longe regione remotus absim;* in my note on which passage I have quoted *ibid.* 7. 16; 10. 6; 12. 2; Verg. *Aen.* 2. 384; Caes. *B. G.* 6. 29. Similarly I explain Persius 3. 41, *et magis auratis pendens laquearibus ensis purpureas subter cervices terruit*, which means 'struck dread into the purple-clad neck beneath it.' Mr. Sandford's objection (*Classical Review*, 4. 320) that 'from its position between adj. and subst. *subter* ought to mean "necks (*sic*) with an undershade of purple,"' then fails, and consequently his emendation *supra* is unnecessary. Thus the meaning will be 'lay out the maiden aright, ye matrons of approved chastity'; *bonae* being predicate. The usual explanation 'good matrons known for good' is tautological.

196–200 stand after 205 in the MSS. and were restored to their proper place by Scaliger, who also brilliantly corrected 196 in which the MSS. have *ad maritum tamen iuuenem.*

204. *cupis cupis* V; *cupis capis* the other MSS. and the second hand of G: this is retained by Ellis.

206. *Africi* Heinsius; *ericei* V.

220. *semhiante* L. Müller; *sed mihi* (*mihi*) *ante* MSS. See L. Müller, *De re metrica,* p. 260, Brambach, *Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung,* p. 60.

224. *sic* Hermann; *et* MSS. Some change is necessary as synaphea is constant in the poem: see Munro, pp. 138—139.

LXII.

8. *certe est* Statius; *certe si* V.

14. This line is found only in the Thuanean Anthology (T) at Paris; it occurs in none of the other MSS. (Ellis).

17. *convertite* T; *committite* V.

20. *quis* T; *qui* V. Here *quis* is certainly right, and T shows its excellence in alone preserving it. Besides the fact that *qui* in two different senses in consecutive lines is at least remarkable, it should be noticed that *quis* with the word *deus* in agreement with it occurs 40. 3; 61. 46; 66. 31; add 107. 7. Cp. Stat. *Theb.* 12. 443, *vicit nempe Creon! nusquam iam regna, quis ardor?* where *qui ardor* could not have been written. It is strange that Baehrens alone should have adopted *quis.*

26. *quis* T; *qui* V and all editors except Baehrens.

32–39. Something has been lost here. I follow the arrangement of Postgate. See *Journal of Philology*, 17. 240.

36. *eosdem* MSS.; *Eous* Schrader, followed by Müller, Schmidt, and Postgate.

41. *convolsus* T; *conclusus* V; *contusus* most MSS. and Ellis.

46. *dum cara*, so the MSS. of Quintilian, *Institt. Orat.* 9. 3. 16; *tum cara* TV.

54. *accoluere* T; *coluere* V. Postgate reads *a, coluere*, which I cannot accept.

56. *accoluere* TV and almost all MSS. Lachmann and Postgate adopt the Italian conjecture *coluere.*

60, omitted in the MSS., was added by Muretus.

63. I have followed Muretus. *tertia patris pars est data tertia matri* T; *tercia pars patri est data tercia matri* O; *tercia pars patri data pars data tercia matri* G and most MSS.

LXIII.

4. *animi* is an Italian correction for *amnis* MSS. Ellis with many editors reads *animis.*

5. *devolvit* MSS. is supported by the imitation in Nonnus 25. 311, ῥῖψεν ἀνυμφεύτων φιλοτήσιον ὄγκον ἀρότρων (Mowat, *Journal of Philology*, 14. 254). Most editors accept Haupt's conjecture *devolsit.*

ili acuto sibi pondera silice Schmidt (*ilei* had been already conjectured by Bergk). *iletas acuto sibi pondere silices* V. Here

ili (= *ilii*) *pondera* is supported by Petron. 92, *habebat enim inguinum pondus tam grande, ut ipsum hominem laciniam fascini crederes;* Mart. 7. 35. 4, *servus Iudaeum nuda sub cute pondus habet;* Augustin, *Civ. Dei* 22. 8, p. 571 Dombart, *ex mimo quidam Curubitanus...ab informi pondere genitalium...salvus effectus est.* Statius, *Theb.* 1. 62, and 69 has *peti* and *ini* for *petii* and *inii.*

9. *Cybeles* Bentley ; *cibeles* V. *Cybebe* Lachmann.

14. For *loca* the MSS. have *loca celeri;* Guarinus first omitted *celeri.* Baehrens conjectured *petentes celere exules loca,* which Postgate adopts.

18. *erae citatis* Avantius ; *erocitatis* O ; *crocitatis* G.

31. *animam agens* Lachmann ; *animagēs* O ; *anima gēs* G.

47. *aestuante rusum* Victorius. See Georges, *Wortformen* s.v. *estuanter usum* MSS.

49. *patriam allocuta est ita voce miseritus maiestas* (*magestates* O) V : the correction was made by Avantius (*maiestas* is obviously a corruption of *maesta est* which was misplaced). Perhaps *miseritus* as adverb, kept by Schwabe, is right ; see Ellis' note : if Catullus used *miseriter* then Nonius would have been likely to have quoted it from him, which he does not do.

56. *derigere* Baehrens; *dirigere* MSS. See Nettleship, *Contributions to Latin Lexicography,* p. 433.

60. *guminasiis* Ellis ; *gūmasiis* O ; *gymnasiis* G.

62. *obierim* Statius ; *abierim* V.

63. *mulier* MSS., which need not be altered, though Postgate's *ego enim vir* (*Journal of Philology*, 17. 243) is ingenious. Scaliger conjectured *puber*.

68. *nunc* Santen; *nec* V.

74. *huic* an Italian correction for *hinc* MSS.: cp. 65. 24. *citus*, omitted in the MSS., was added by Bentley.

75. *matris* Lachmann; *deorum* MSS. The correction is certainly right: *matris* means 'the mother of the Gods': *deorum* is merely a gloss written over *matris* to indicate this, and which afterwards supplanted *matris*. Similarly in line 66 for *corollis* there is in V the curious reading *circulis* 'necklets,' which will not scan: this *circulis* must be a gloss on *corollis*. This type of error is common in MSS. of late date; I have discussed it at length p. lxx. foll. of my Tristia. Almost all editors retain *deorum*; in which case *geminas* becomes absurd. Had all the gods only two ears between them like the eye of the daughters of Phorcys, τρεῖς κυκνόμορφοι, κοινὸν ὄμμ' ἐκτημένοι (Aesch. *Prom.* 795)? If that had been so it is curious to speculate as to how they attended to the department of listening to prayers in temples. (For the complete ionic a minori in the first foot see 54.)

78. *i* was added by Scaliger, *agitet* in the Cambridge edition of 1702: both words are wanting in the MSS.

79. *uti* Lachmann; *ut* V.

LXIV.

11. *prima* codex Datanus and a few other MSS.; *primam* G *posteam* O (written by contraction), which seems to indicate

primam in V, the scribe having misread the contractions. See *Journal of Philology*, 17. 244; *Classical Review*, 4. 311.

13. *tortaque* Avantius; *totaque* MSS.

14. *feri* MSS.; *freti* Schrader and most editors. Here *emersere* is I think intransitive, and *voltus* nom., as Ellis takes it against Munro. Silius seems to have understood the line in this way 7. 413, *cum trepidae fremitu vitreis e sedibus antri aequoreae pelago simul emersere sorores.* Then *Nereides* is in apposition.

16. O has *illa alia videre luce marinas;* G and most MSS. *illa atque alia videre luce marinas.* The reading of the Datanus and a few MSS. of no authority, *viderunt*, has been accepted by most editors instead of *videre.* But why should most MSS., and the best, give the unmetrical *videre* for *viderunt?* How did the alteration come about? Again, most editors, accepting *atque* as genuine, which word is omitted in O, give us the following highly prosaic line, *illa, atque haud alia, viderunt luce marinas.* I believe that *atque* of most MSS. is a clumsy insertion intended to patch up a line that was deficient through something having slipped out in the Verona archetype. I have already suggested *illa haud multa alia* (*Classical Review*, 4. 312): but I now think that *videre* must be genuine; cp. 62. 28; and that the poet wrote *illa alia videre nec ulla luce marinas*, taking O here as the purest source. *Alia* is misplaced in the order, to show that the stress is on that word: the event has happened never again. *Nec ullus* for *nullus* is quite a mannerism with Catullus: *inf.* 233, *haec vigeant mandata*, nec ulla *oblitteret aetas;* 4. 3, neque ullius *natantis impetum trabis;* 68. 125, nec *tantum niveo gavisa est* ulla *columbo;* 76. 3, nec *foedere in* ullo; 99. 5, *dum tibi me purgo* nec *possum fletibus* ullis *demere* &c.: cp. Cic. *p. Flacco*, § 20. The sentiment that the nymphs have not reappeared to mortal eyes occurs again in a varied form *inf.* 407.

23. *matrum* Schol. Veron. on Verg. *Aen.* 5. 80; *mater* MSS. The same scholiast has preserved the following line in a truncated form (*progenies salvete iter*), which is omitted in the MSS. of Catullus. I have adopted Munro's supplement *iterumque iterumque bonarum.*

29. *te Nerine* is my conjecture; *nectine* V, which is unmetrical; *Nereine* Haupt and most editors. The form *Nerine* occurs in Verg. *Ec.* 7. 37. The repetition of *te* points an emphatic contrast to *Nerine*, the contrast of a mortal with a goddess, a contrast which has been beautifully developed in Tennyson's *Tithonus.* So in Hom. *Od.* 6. 76 for the awkward σὲ γὰρ κακὰ πολλὰ μογήσας ἐς πρώτην ἱκόμην I propose to transpose the letters of ἐς and read σὲ πρώτην ἱκόμην. For the emphatic repetition of *te* and σὲ cp. Verg. *Aen.* 9. 427, *me me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum; Aen.* 8. 144, *me me ipse meumque obieci caput;* 12. 210, *me, me duce ferrum corripite;* Cic. *p. Sest.* § 121. Milton's *Paradise Lost,* 3. 236, *Behold me then, me for him, life for life I offer, on me let thine anger fall; account me man.*

32. *cui* I have printed, L. Müller has already conjectured *quoi.* The MSS. have *que* (*quae*), a mistake for *qui*, as *cui* was often written, *e.g.* supra 1. 1 appears in many MSS. *qui dono*, etc. *Quae* is too indefinite to be right as no days have been mentioned before.

optato V; *finite* O (*finito* the other MSS.), whence Ellis reads *optato finitae tempore luces*, 'the days determined by the coveted hour,' which may be right, but seems to me rather artificial. On the other hand, terminations in MSS. are often confused. *Optatae finito* is the reading of most editors and some MSS.

36. *Cieros* Meineke; *siros* V.

56. *seseque sui tui se credit* V, which was corrected by Voss.

65. *laniatum* is my emendation for *uelatum* MSS., which is otiose and can only mean 'with breast not covered with gauzy robe thus concealed.' Cp. Ov. *A. A.* 1. 529, *utque erat e somno tunica velata recincta.* It is clear that an appropriate adjective for *pectus* is required; each substantive has a graphic epithet, *subtilem mitram, levi amictu, tereti strophio, lactentes papillas;* Schwabe has conjectured *nudatum*, accepted by Postgate, but the word is rather tame, and introduces no new picture, besides producing a heavy rhythm. Hence I believe *laniatum* to be the word required; the *ductus litterarum* is near enough to *uelatum.* Cp. Ov. *Met.* 13. 493, *plura quidem, sed et haec laniato pectore dixit;* Seneca *Tro.* 120, *tibi maternis ubera palmis laniata iacent; Phoen.* 440, *laniata canas mater ostendit comas;* Stat. *Achill.* 1. 77, *orabat laniata genas et pectore nudo caeruleis obstabat equis.* I had thought of *velamine pectus amictu*, 'with a robe as covering'; cp. Stat. *Theb.* 1. 593, *vacuumque ferens velamine pectus*, but the double ablative is awkward. Mr. Haverfield suggests *violatum.*

74. *ferox quo ex*, 'Italus in exemplari Veneto ed. Ald. 1502' (Lachmann); *feroxque et* MSS.

76. *tecta* an Italian conjecture for *tempta* V. Some late MSS. have *templa*, apparently an Italian conjecture.

90. *progignunt* a few MSS.; *pergignunt* V and most MSS. *myrtos* O; *myrtus* G.

101. *fulgore* MSS. Ritschl conjectured *fulvore* 'on the ground that the ideas of paleness and glitter are incongruous' (Ellis). But cp. 81. 4, Verg. *Aen.* 2. 488, *ferit aurea sidera clamor*, where *aurea sidera* probably means 'the pale stars.' Ov. *Met.* 11. 110, *tollit humo saxum, saxum quoque palluit auro.* Stat. Silv. 4. 7. 15, *ubi Dite viso pallidus fossor redit erutoque concolor auro.*

103. *appeteret* O ; *oppeteret* G and most MSS.

110. *lateque comis cadit* is my emendation; see *Classical Review*, 4. 311. *lateque cum eius* V. Schmidt and Schwabe adopt Lachmann's *late qua est impetus.*

119. *consanguinearum amplexum* is my emendation, which seems necessary as Minos and Pasiphaë had four daughters (Apollodorus 3. 1. 2). *consanguineae complexum* MSS.

120. *laetabatur* Lachmann ; *leta* V.

121. *praeoptarit* Statius ; *portaret* V.

123. *venerit*, omitted in all MSS., was added by Lachmann ; various editors have devised various supplements. *devinctam* is an Italian correction for *devincta* MSS.

140. *blanda* O ; *nobis* G.

141. *misera* Baehrens ; *misere* MSS. ; *miseram* most editors, an Italian conjecture. But *blanda* and *misera* are forcible, the fair promises are contrasted with the wretched fulfilment. For the prosody cp. 4. 18 ; 17. 24 ; 44. 18 ; *inf.* 187. Lucan 5. 118, *quippe stimulo fluctuque furoris.*

179. For *Idaeosne* G O have *Idoneosne*, other MSS. *Idomeneosne*, which is adopted by Ellis. But it is incredible that Ariadne should be supposed to give utterance to so strange an anachronism as to name the mountains of Crete after her nephew as yet unborn : thus *Idaeosne*, an Italian conjecture, is, I think, right. The corruption may have been due to some learned copyist who remembered the connexion of Idomeneus with Crete. In 180 Ellis omits *ubi* with many of the earlier

editors, against the MSS. Then all is easy: 'Ah, the raging surface of the sea parts and severs me from them by its wide gulf.' But *ubi* cannot be disposed of thus easily. It is kept by some editors such as Lachmann, Schwabe, Schulze, but they do not condescend to explain it. Ellis says it is explicable and translates: 'Am I to sail for the Cretan mountains? those mountains where a boisterous sea separates me, alas, with its waste of water and keeps me away.' But this seems to place the sea upon the mountains. I think *gurgite lato* is ablative of the road. 'Ah! shall I go over the broad deep where the raging surface of the sea parts and severs me (from them)?' Thus explained the manuscript reading may be kept. For *ponti* all MSS. except O and a Dresden MS. have *pontum*.

197. *vae misera.* Schmidt conjectures *me miseram.*

206. *nutu* Schwabe; *tunc* V; *motu* Heyse, followed by Ellis and Schmidt.

212. *Erechtheum* Voss; *ereptum* V.

216. *longe* Hoeufft (who seems to have been anticipated by an Englishman, see Ellis, app. crit.); *longa* V. Cp. Ov. *Trist.* 3. 4. 73, *quamvis longe regione remotus absim*, where all MSS. except the excellent Paris defloratio have *longa*.

245, 246 perhaps should be transposed; then the period would end more emphatically.

250. *tum* an Italian correction; *tñ* O; *tamen* G; *prospectans* V, but in G the *pr* has been erased and the *o* changed into *a*: later MSS. read *tamen aspectans*, which is adopted by Ellis and Postgate, but see Munro, p. v.

255. It is usual to suppose that a line or lines have dropped out between 254 and 255 describing the Bacchanals who with Satyrs and Sileni usually formed part of the train of Bacchus; and with Bergk to read *quae* for *qui*, and in 257 to adopt *harum*, the reading of V. But I think that *qui* is sound in 255, and V wrong in 257, and prefer *horum*, the reading of a few late MSS. and some early printed editions. *Harum* and *horum* might be easily interchanged. Bacchants were not necessarily introduced in descriptions of Bacchus: see Ov. *A. A.* 3. 157, *talem te Bacchus, Satyris clamantibus 'euhoe!' sustulit in currus, Gnosi relicta, suos*: though *ibid.* 1. 541 they are mentioned.

264. *multis* Bern. Pisanus; *multi* V.

271. *proclivis* Baehrens; *proclivit* (with *s* written over the *t*) O; *proclivas* G and the other MSS., and so most editors.

274. *leviterque sonant* O and some MSS. *leviter sonant* G and other MSS., on which are based the Italian conjecture *leviter resonant*, adopted by Ellis, and Schmidt's *lenes resonant*: but see Munro, p. 150, 'That O here too is right against G and other MSS. we have a strong confirmation in Sen. *Agam.* 680, *licet Alcyones Ceyca suum fluctu leviter plangente sonent.*'

277. *ibi* Haupt; *tam* (with *tibi* written above it) G; *tamen* O. *vestibulo* Schrader; *vestibuli* V.

283. For *parit* (so the second hand of G and some MSS.; *perit* V) Housman ingeniously suggests *aperit*, which Postgate adopts; but *parit* is intelligible and should not be changed: cp. Callim. *Hymn. Apoll.* 81, quoted by Ellis. Mr. Haverfield suggests *parat*.

288. *Haemonisin* Heinsius; *Minosim* V.

Doris MSS. seems to be right. It means dances in which the dancers dressed like Spartan girls. 'They seem to have worn a light tunic, cut open at the skirts, so as to leave the limbs both free and exposed to view' (Grote, *History of Greece*, Part 2, ch. 6, Vol. 2, p. 303). Cp. Iuv. 3. 94, *cum uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo cultam palliolo.* Athenaeus 13. 589 F, *Μέλισσαν ἰδόντα πελοποννησιακῶς ἠσθημένην, ἀναμπέχονος γὰρ καὶ μονοχίτων ἦν.* It has occurred to me that it any change is required (none of the existing conjectures is satisfactory) we might read *navis* 'sprightly,' a word often corrupted in MSS., *e.g.* Ov. *Trist.* 5. 3. 37; *ex P.* 1. 10. 12. The word is applied to a thing, not a person, in Sil. Ital. 1. 549, *nava rudimenta* (where there seems to be some variant, though I cannot understand the apparatus criticus of Bauer).

310. *roseae niveo* Guarinus; *roseo nivee* V.

321. *pavientes* is my conjecture; *pellentes* V: though this may be right, it is certainly unusual; while the word I have introduced seems to be specially appropriate to spinning: cp. Ov. *M.* 6. 55, *tela iugo iuncta est, stamen secernit harundo, inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum percusso paviunt insecti pectine dentes.* 'The warp is fastened to the cross-beam, a reed separates the thread, the weft is woven in between it with sharp needles, as it is unrolled by the fingers, and passed between the threads is struck by the notched teeth of the rattling comb.' Cp. Seneca, *Ep. Mor.* 14. 2, § 20.

345. *campi* an Italian conjecture for the unmeaning *tenen* or *teuen* of MSS. I have suggested *Phrygiae Teucro manabit sanguine tellus* (*Classical Rev.* 4. 313).

351. *incurvo canos* Ellis; *in ciuium* (in O altered from *inciuos*) *canos* V. For *crines* O has *crimen*, whence Baehrens reads *cum incultum cano solvent a vertice crinem.*

354. *praecerpens* Statius; *praecernens* O and the second hand of G (the first hand had *praeterriens*). *messor* O; *cultor* G and most MSS.

364. *terrae* Parthenius; *teres* MSS.: but this is a feeble epithet for *bustum*, while *terrae* is forcible, 'the barrow heaped up with a high mound of earth': cp. Suet. *Calig.* 19, *aggere terreno.*

369. *madefient* an Italian conjecture for *madescent* V. I have conjectured *alta Polyxeniane madescent caede sepulchra?* (*Classical Review*, 4. 312).

379. This refrain-line is bracketed by many editors, chiefly Germans, for though L. Müller says laconically 'recte suspectarunt Itali' (assigning no reason), the so-called Itali seem to consist of Schwabe's MS. Paris 8,236, which is a bad xvth century MS., and Ellis' Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 12,005, also late and bad. These two MSS. omit the line; not so the early Italian editors. However a critic with a nose for suspicions is not particular about facts. I notice by the way how superior in a case like this the exhaustive apparatus of Ellis is to that of Schwabe, however lucid that may be. Schwabe's note is 'del ω,' and ω stands for readings introduced by xivth or xvth century Itali into MSS. or editions. One is much impressed by the vague plural Itali: it suggests a consensus of opinion among the acute renaissance scholars: but when, as in this case, we examine who they were, they often turn out to be few and unimportant: and I fancy in this case the omission of the line was due to accident not design; they did not suspect, as Müller says; but merely

blundered. O omits 378—380, but as G does not, this is also clearly an accident incident to all MSS., and nothing can be built on it.

If we look at the refrain-line itself from a poetical point of view, and remember too that it appears in most MSS., we shall scarcely be so hard-hearted as to part with it. What the poet intended to convey was that as the Parcae arrived at the close of their spirited song of destiny, their excitement increased, they spun faster and sung faster, and to enable us to feel the increased rapidity of the whirling spindles he puts the refrain-line often into their mouths. Poets insert refrains without caring whether they interrupt the grammatical structure of the sentence. Cp. 61. 158 foll.

384. *cecinere e* Baehrens (cp. *sup.* 16) ; *cecinere* G ; *cernere* O ; *cecinerunt* some late MSS. and most editors.

388. *revertens* my emendation for *revisens* MSS., which clearly comes from 376 : see *Classical Review*, 4. 312 ; *residens* Baehrens.

394. Perhaps Heinsius' conjecture *Latonigenam* for *laeti divom* is right : see Schmidt.

396. For *Rhamnusia* Baehrens ingeniously conjectures *Amarunsia.*

LXV.

1. *defectum* O ; *confectum* G.

9. Omitted in V: for *te voce loquentem* the MSS. have *tua loquentem*, for the missing word *facta* is usually supplied. I fancy *tua* indicates *tũe*, a contraction of *te voce*, which I have accordingly restored.

21. For *miserae* perhaps we should read *misere.*

LXVI.

This poem is translated from Callimachus' *Βερενίκης πλόκαμος*, the fragments of which are collected in Schneider's Callimachus, 2. 144, and by Ellis in an excursus to his critical edition of Catullus, p. 334. An attempt to retranslate the poem into Greek by a Florentine Salvini is printed in Ernesti's Callimachus, p. 610, and Doering's Catullus (first edition, 2. 153). I have used the special edition of Nigra of this poem *La Chioma di Berenice*, Milan 1891.

7. *in lumine* Voss ; *numine* V. The original of Callimachus is here preserved and makes the change certain : *ἤ με Κόνων ἔβλεψεν ἐν ἠέρι τὸν* Βερενίκης *βόστρυχον, ὃν κείνη πᾶσιν ἔθηκε θεοῖς.*

9. *cunctis* Haupt ; *multis* MSS. : but the original of Callimachus quoted on line 7 makes the change certain : also cp. 33 and Westermann, *Mythographi Graeci*, p. 363. 33, Κόνων *δέ τις ἦν ἀστρονόμος ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῆς χρόνων, ὃς πρὸς κολακείαν αὐτῆς φησιν ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ τὸν πλόκαμον τοῦτον ἐν ἄστροις ἀνέθηκαν.* *deorum* is the reading of a few MSS., for *dearum* V.

11. Nigra, considering that the long open *o* before *auctus* cannot stand and is an obvious error, follows Peiper in reading *novo avectus.* But the prosody of the elegiacs of Catullus is modelled on the Greek, and such experiments should therefore not be criticised too nicely.

15. *an quod amantum* is my conjecture for *atque parentum* MSS., which it is astonishing that any critic should still retain after what Munro has said, *Criticisms*, p. 156. It is clear that the parents are out of place. The delights of husbands, not of

parents, are interfered with by the pretended reluctance of brides and the tears which they shed *thalami intra limina*. Also even if we adopt the Italian conjecture *anne* for *atque* (retaining *parentum*), *falsis lacrimulis* forms an awkward anti-climax, which spoils the conclusion *non vera gemunt*. Therefore, adopting Munro's *an quod*, I emend *an quod amantum*. The use of the elliptical expression *an quod* (cp. *inf.* 31) for *an eo fit quod* is illustrated by Munro, who himself proposes *an quod aventum*. Schmidt and Postgate independently (*Journal of Philology*, 17. 249) have conjectured *anne maritum:* but *atque* indicates *an quod* rather than *anne*.

21. *at* some of Ellis' MSS.; *et* V, retained by Nigra.

25. *te*, added by Avantius, is omitted in V.

33. *me* Colotius and Perreius; *pro* MSS.

42. *qui* is genuine. It is often used for *quis* in old Latin; see Plaut. *Rudens* 98. Kühner, 2. 482.

43. *maximum* Guarinus; *maxima* V.

44. *Thiae* Voss; *phi(y G)tie* V.

45. *peperere* an Italian correction. *propere* V. Nigra adopts Rossbach's conjecture *propulere:* cp. Hom. *Il.* 7. 6, πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, and *sup.* 64. 58.

48. *Chalybon* Politian; *celerum* O; *celitum* G and most MSS Here again the original of Callimachus helps us: Χαλύβων ὡς ἀπόλοιτο γένος, γειόθεν ἀντέλλοντα κακὸν φυτὸν οἵ μιν ἔφηναν.

50. *ferri stringere* Heyse; *ferris fringere* (*fingere* O) V. Nigra after Voss reads *ferri fingere.*

54. *Locridos* Bentley; *elocridicos* V. Nigra, after Statius (*Locricos* Statius), reads *obtulit Arsinoes Locricus alisequus.* He supposes that the original line of Callimachus may have been something of this sort, Λοκρικὸς Ἀρσινόης πτηνεπέτης ἐφάνη.

58. *Graia* Lachmann. *Gratia* G; *Gracia* O. *grata* Calpurnius, which Nigra adopts.

59. *hic Veneri* is my emendation for the corrupt *hi dii uen ibi* of the MSS., which has given rise to numerous conjectures, none I think convincing (I mention Ellis' *hic iuveni Ismario*, Conington's *advena ibi vario*, Postgate's *inde Venus vario*, Pleitner's *inde sibi, vario* adopted by Nigra, Mowat's *hic, lumen vario*, Journal of Philology, 14. 254). It appears that the crown of Ariadne was originally given to her by Aphrodite and the Horae. Eratosth. καταστερισμοί 5 (p. 242 Westermann), Στέφανος. οὗτος λέγεται ὁ τῆς Ἀριάδνης. Διόνυσος δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὰ ἄστρα ἔθηκεν, ὅτε τοὺς γάμους οἱ θεοὶ ἐν τῇ καλουμένῃ Δίᾳ ἐποίησαν, ᾧ πρώτῳ ἡ νύμφη ἐστεφανώσατο παρὰ Ὡρῶν λαβοῦσα καὶ Ἀφροδίτης. Hygin. *Astron.* 2. 5, *Corona. haec existimatur Ariadnes fuisse a Libero patre inter sidera collocata dicitur enim in insula Dia cum Ariadne Libero nuberet, hanc primum coronam muneri accepisse a Venere et Horis, cum omnes dei in eius nuptiis dona conferrent;* Ov. *F.* 3. 513, *sintque tuae tecum faciam monimenta coronae, Volcanus Veneri quam dedit, illa tibi.* As the crown was originally given by Venus, so when placed in heaven it returned to her again (*Veneri*). Mr. J. B. Bury has recently suggested (*Class. Rev.* 6. 366) *indumen vario ne solum in lumine caeli.* This is ingenious, but Mr. Bury's own candid objection that '*indumen* does not occur' seems to be fatal to it.

lumine an Italian conjecture for *numine* V; cp. *supr.* 7. Ellis adopts *limine* from three inferior MSS.

63. *uvidulam* Bapt. Guarinus; *uindulum* V. Ellis conjectures *umidulam.*

fletu Palladius; *fluctu* V and apparently the other MSS., which is retained by Ellis, but can hardly be explained.

66. *iuncta Lycaoniae* Parthenius; *iuxta licaonia* V.

70. *restituit* Lachmann; *restituem* V.

71. *hoc* is my conjecture; *hic* MSS. *Hic fari* would mean 'to talk on this occasion,' an expression which is hardly felicitous.

74. *veri* an Italian correction: *uere* V, is retained by Nigra; but the adverb seems out of place.

78. I have reconstructed this passage (*Classical Review*, 4. 312) by accepting *unguentorum* from the late Paris MS. 8236 (Rossbach, p. vii): *omnibus expers* I take to mean 'free from lovers,' cp. Plaut. *Pseud.* 1. 5. 83, *amoris expers;* Hor. *Carm.* 3. 11. 11, *nuptiarum expers;* Ov. *M.* 1. 478, *illá aversata petentes, impatiens expersque viri, nemora avia lustrat, nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia curat;* Stat. *Theb.* 10. 62, *expers conubii.* The construction of an ablative with *expers*, instead of the ordinary genitive, belongs to the older Latin, and is found in Plautus, Terence, Turpilius, and Sallust: see Kühner, 2. 477 and 485. The MSS. have *omnibus expers unguentis*, which is retained by Ellis, Schwabe, and Schmidt.

79. *cum* Corradino de Allio (*quom* Haupt); *quem* V.

91. *unguinis* Bentley ; *sanguinis* V.

siris Lachmann (*siveris* Scaliger) ; *urīs* V, this was written for *ueris*, and the initial *s* of *siveris* fell out. The contracted form *siris* is probably right, as the final *-is* of the second person of the future perfect indicative was originally long (Neue, *Formenlehre*, 2. 509) and is used so generally: instances are Ov. *H.* 10. 126, *steterīs urbis* (if Palmer is right, see his note); *M.* 15. 94, *perdiderīs alium ; T.* 5. 13. 9, *dederīs ingentia ; ex P.* 1. 8. 29, *crediderīs urbanae ;* 4. 10. 21, *contulerīs urbem ; F.* 1. 17, *dederīs in.* Shortenings such as are found in Verg. *Ec.* 8. 101 were probably an innovation.

92–93. I have restored the reading of the MSS. The meaning is 'rather by your bounteous offerings give cause to the stars for exclaiming again and again " may I become a lock of a queen's hair, then for aught I care let Orion flash next to Aquarius." ' It is otherwise impossible to explain the sequence of tenses (Ellis reads *sidera corruerent utinam, coma regia fiam, proximus Hydrochoi fulgeret Oarion !*). *Fulgeret* must be pres. subj. of a verb *fulgerare :* so Georges explains it in his *Lexicon der Lateinischen Wortformen.* Baehrens reads *fulgoret,* comparing Paconius *ap.* Diom. p. 500 K, *Eoo oceano Hyperion fulgoret Euro.* German. *Arat.* 4. 77, *fulgora.* Nigra, with most editors, adopts the Italian conjecture *affice* in line 92, and in line 93 reads *sidera cur haerent ? utinam coma regia fiam.* 'Why do the stars remain fixed in their position ? May I become a queen's lock, &c.'

LXVII.

See Munro's explanation of the subject of this poem, pp. 160–161. As it appears to be now proved that the praenomen of

Catullus was Gaius, it does not seem possible to accept Scaliger's *Quinte* for *qui te* in line 12 (Schmidt, Prolegg. p. i.), though see *Journal of Philology*, 14. 256.

5. *maligne* O; *maligno* G. With Munro I follow O, and explain *votum* of the dying wishes of the old man, 'you carried out but ill the old man's prayer.' What the old man's prayer was will, I think, be clear from Quintil. *Institt. Or.* 11. 1. 82, *quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores, quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, nam et filia nata, meretrix eam mater pudicum esse voluisset.* Cp. Ov. *ex P.* 4. 6. 7, *perstat enim fortuna tenax, votisque malignum opponit nostris insidiosa pedem.* The old man's prayer for good is the converse of the prayer for ill of the heir in Stat. *Silv.* 4. 7. 33, *orbitas omni fugienda nisu, quam premit votis inimicus heres, optimo poscens (pudet heu!) propinquum funus amico. Servisse* is quite Ciceronian, and may be compared with Plaut. *Trin.* 640, *nec tuis depellar dictis quin rumori serviam.* The verb seems to mean 'to be at the disposal of.'

12. *is mos* Postgate, *Journal of Philology*, 17. 250; *istius* V· *quippe* Munro; *qui te* MSS. In this desperately corrupt line I follow Postgate, with some hesitation; the phrase *is mos populi*, 'that is the way with the public,' strikes me as unusual, but I do not see why it should not pass. At any rate we get an intelligible meaning without wide departure from the MSS. Munro conjectured *verum astu populi ianua quippe facit.*

27. *is*, omitted in the MSS., was added by Lachmann.

32. *Chineae speculae* Pontanus; *chinea specula* V. *supposita* Scaliger; *suppositum* V. Probably *Cycneae supposita speculae*, the conjecture of Voss, is right: but see Ellis, *Comm.* p. 397 foll.

47–48. The meaning is 'he is a tall man, who was once involved in a long law-suit through the pretended pregnancy of a deceptive womb.' The clue to the litigation is I believe to be found in *Digest* 25. 6. 1, *si de possessione ventris nomine quaeratur et deferente herede mulier iuraverit praegnantem se esse, servandum est ius iurandum nec tenebitur mulier, quasi calumniae causa fuerit in possessionem missa, nec vis ei facienda est post ius iurandum. si tamen peperit, quaeretur veritas, an ex eo praegnans fuerit...debet enim praetor, quemadmodum facilis est circa bonorum possessionem dandam mulieri ventris nomine, ita calumniam eius impunitam non relinquere. per calumniam autem in possessione fuisse videtur, quae sciens prudensque se praegnantem non esse voluit in possessionem venire.* A man died, and the *longus homo* as his next of kin would as *heres* have entered into possession of the succession, unless the widow gave birth to a son. (The will would of course be invalid by the birth of a posthumous son, Cic. *De Or.* 1 § 241 ; *p. Caec.* § 72.) But she swore falsely that she was pregnant, and so was *missa in possessionem.* Subsequently the *longus homo* had to bring an action to dispossess her, a *hereditatis petitio.* Mr. E. A. Whittuck has kindly favoured me with the following note :—'The only point requiring explanation is as to the reason of the law-suit being a long one. The following may be the explanation. The woman is put into possession by the Praetor and can claim maintenance from the property of which she is in possession. No child is born, and of course she must give up the property to the heir, having no defence against *hereditatis petitio.* If she *bona fide* believed she was with child, she would not have to pay back what she had taken from the property for her maintenance, but if as in the present case she fraudulently pretended herself to be with child, the heir could claim to be indemnified on account of the loss to the inheritance arising from her fraud.

To obtain this he would have to prove that the statement was fraudulent, which might involve a long law-suit. The heir might also have the *actio calumniae*, at the time when this passage was written, in which he would also have to prove the fraud.' Or possibly the *longus homo* might have been sued in such an action as is involved in the preceding title of the *Digest*, 25. 5, *si ventris nomine muliere in possessionem missa eadem possessio dolo malo ad alium translata esse dicatur.* For *lites* of one lawsuit cp. Hor. *Sat.* 1. 7. 5.

LXVIII.

Considering the great uncertainties with which the interpretation of this poem is surrounded, I have, with L. Müller, Ellis, Riese, and Schmidt, printed it as one whole. But in spite of Ellis' ingenious pleading I feel much doubt about the possibility of a Mallius Allius, and so have accepted Lachmann's simple emendation Manius for Mallius. Then I suppose the man's name was M'Allius Torquatus.

11. *Mani* Lachmann ; *mali* V.

28. *nota est* Perreius and Munro ; *nota* MSS.

29. *tepefecit,* the reading of some inferior MSS., is rightly adopted by Munro for *tepefacit* V.

30. *Mani* Lachmann ; *mali* V.

41. *qua me Allius* Scaliger (in 50 O has *Alli*) ; *quam fallius* MSS.

43. *ne* Calpurnius ; *nec* MSS.

47. This line is omitted in the MSS. The line printed is a supplement of my own.

55. *lumina* an Italian correction for *numula* (*nummula*) MSS.

60. *densi.* For this Haupt ingeniously conjectures *sensim.*

65. *implorata* an Italian conjecture for *implorate* V.

66. *Manius* Lachmann; *allius* corrected to *manllius* O; *manlius* G.

75. *inceptam* Turnebus ; *incepta* V ; *incepto* Froehlich.

85. *abesse* is the reading of a few MSS., which I adopt with Munro in preference to *abisse* V. As regards *abisse* it is true that the rhetorical use of the perfect referring to the future is not uncommon, as in the examples quoted by Ellis; but *non longo tempore* is equivalent to *mox*, and this seems to make all the difference. You could say *iam vici* = *vincam*, 'I have already as good as conquered'; but *non longo tempore vici* or *mox vici* would be hardly possible.

91. *quaeque itidem* is my emendation of the corrupt *que vetet id* of V. *Itidem*, a word of the older Latin, is found in Plautus and in Lucr. 3. 12. The meaning is, 'And it too has brought piteous death in like manner to my brother.' Catullus has *item* 61. 36. Most editors adopt *quaene etiam*, the conjecture of Heinsius, to which Ellis fairly objects that it is improbable that Catullus would have used this conversational formula in an elaborately constructed poem based on a Greek model.

101. *simul,* omitted in the MSS., was added by the Italian scholars. Palmer conjectures *fertur vi vindice pubes* (*Class. Rev.* 5. 8).

102. It is unnecessary with Müller, followed by Postgate, to write *Graia* for *Graeca. Graius* is perhaps more usual in poets, but *Graecus* is the only form known to Lucilius, and to Ovid in the Tristia. Propertius uses *Graecus:* Horace has it twice in the Odes and often in the Epistles and Ars Poetica. Persius Juvenal and Martial use both *Graecus* and *Graius.* Tibullus uses neither. Vergil, Statius, and Silius use *Graius.*

110. *siccare* Schrader; *siccari* V.

112. *audit* Palmerius; *audet* V.

118. *tandem indomitum* is my emendation of *tuum domitum* V. Translate: 'But deeper than that mere was your deep love, Laodamia, which taught at last your untamed husband to bear the yoke.' Schwabe, following Corradino de Allio, reads *tunc indomitam;* Munro, Schmidt, and Postgate adopt Heyse's *tamen indomitam.* To both these readings I object that there is no point in calling Laodamia *indomita;* and that the MSS. indicate a masculine termination. The meaning, I take it, is that so strong was the passion of Laodamia for Protesilaus that she drew him to love her, she was the aggressor in the conflict of affection, she won the hard soldier to love; cp. 129. I cannot believe with Ellis that the poet wrote *dominum domitum:* sound is against it.

128. *quam quae* Avantius; *quamquam* V.

139. *contudit iram* Hertzberg ; *cotidiana* O ; *quotidiana* G.

141–146. In the arrangement of this passage I follow Postgate ; see *Journal of Philology*, 17. 252.

142. *opus* Postgate ; *onus* MSS.

148. *diem* ed. Parm. 1473 ; *dies* MSS., retained by Munro.

150. *Alli* Scaliger ; *aliis* V.

156. *ipsa*, omitted in V and most MSS., is added in the Datanus and a few inferior MSS. Postgate suggests *illa*.

157. *quae tradidit* is my conjecture for *terram dedit* MSS. (*te transdedit Vfens* was conjectured by Scaliger). The rhythm *terram dedit aufert* is objectionable, as Ellis shows *Comm.* p. 433 ; thus any correction which maintains it, such as Schmidt's *et qui quam primo nobis terram dedit aufert*, is probably wrong. Again, *terram dedit aufert* has a suspiciously mediaeval sound : these words 'would occur very naturally to the pen of a monk dreaming that it referred to our Maker' (Munro). Thirdly, the word *aufert* is so simple, and has such a genuine appearance, that I doubt greatly whether under it is concealed some proper name such as *Anser* suggested by Heyse (*te transdedit Anser*). It seems highly probable that the house in which Catullus and Allius both met their mistresses was at the time of writing no longer open to them (see Schmidt, Prolegg. p. cxxviii.; Ellis, *Comm.* p. 432) ; following this idea I explain my conjecture 'and he (the husband of the *domina* of the house) who deprives us of those opportunities which at first he placed at our disposal.

158. *mi*, omitted in MSS., was added by Haupt.

LXIX.

3. *non si illam rarae* Avantius ; *nos illa mare* V.

10. *fugiant* Avantius; *fugiunt* MSS. It is impossible to retain the indicative in a dependent question introduced by *cur;* it is strange that Lachmann, Schwabe, Schmidt, Ellis, Bachrens, and Postgate should all keep *fugiunt;* but Heinsius and Munro decide for *fugiant.* The evidence produced to support *fugiunt* is a collection of passages by no means parallel, taken from Holtze 2. 236 and Draeger 1. 461. All these pasages are to be explained on quite a different principle, the principle of parataxis: poetry and colloquial prose love to employ co-ordinate rather than subordinate clauses. Thus Plaut. *Rud.* 948, *eloquere quid id est?* means 'speak out; what is it?' and should be printed *eloquere: quid id est?* Of course *quid id est* is not equivalent to *quid id sit.* *Cist.* 1. 1. 55, *quid, cedo, te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo?* means 'Why, please, I beg you, do you object so much to cheerfulness?' *Quid abhorret* does not depend on *obsecro*, which rather, like *cedo*, is parenthetical. *Pers.* 215, *ergo hoc mi expedi, quo agis te?* is two clauses, 'Come now, explain this to me: where are you off to?' *Capt.* 983, *quid erat ei nomen? si vera dicis, memorandum mihi:* is obviously three clauses, 'What was his name? if you speak the truth, you must tell me.' On the same principle must be explained Verg. *Ec.* 4. 52, *aspice! venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo*, where *laetentur* would have been written in prose. There are two clauses: 'See! how everything rejoices.' *Geor.* 1. 56, *nonne vides? croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur!* (so the passage should be stopped). *Aen.* 6. 779, *viden? ut geminae stant vertice cristae!* 855, *aspice, ut ingreditur!* So Plaut. *Trin.* 60, *faxo haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi*, 'I warrant you shall not cheat me the least bit

in this.' Here, as often in Plautus and Terence, the indicative future is logically but not grammatically dependent on *faxo*. The present passage cannot possibly be explained in this way: the meaning is 'Stop wondering why they flee from you' (subordinate), of course not 'Stop wondering. Why are they fleeing from you?' (co-ordinate). Catullus has the subordinate construction again in 80. 2; 88. 4. I have been tempted to dwell at some length on this point, as it involves a most important question in Latin syntax, the misapprehension of which has caused much looseness in scholarship.

LXXI.

1. *iure bono* Palladius; *uiro bono* MSS. See Postgate, *Journal of Philology*, 17. 254. I cannot accept *Virro* (Parthenius) for *uiro* with Ellis, on account of the short *o*. In 112 Catullus writes *Nasō*, though Ovid always *Nasŏ*: cp. *nemō* 73. 5; 81. 1. Thus it is fair to argue that he would have written *Virrō*. *sacer alarum* an Italian correction for *sacratorum* O, *sacrorum* G.

2. *quem* an Italian correction for *quam* MSS., which Ellis attempts to explain. The meaning of the poem I understand as follows: 'If ever any fashionable man has with justice been afflicted with accursed odour of the armpits, or if ever man is deservedly tortured with laming gout, your rival who plies your mistress with his love has been wonderfully successful in catching both complaints from you. For whenever they come together he punishes both: her he stifles with his smell, and is himself murdered with gout.'

LXXII.

7. *quod* Datanus and a few MSS.; *quam* V; *quia* Statius.

LXXIII.

4. *immo etiam taedet obestque magisque magis* V. I have adopted Postgate's correction: *Journal of Philology*, 17. 254.

LXXV.

Many editors follow Scaliger in supposing that this poem forms the close of 87, and printing it after 87. 4.

LXXVI.

5. *manent iam* Munro; *manent tum* O; *manenti* G.

10. *cur te, cur iam* Schmidt; *cur te iam* V.

11. *istinc teque* Heinsius; *instincteque* O; *instinctoque* G. The correction is supported by Ov. *Trist.* 5. 7. 65, *sic meque reduco.*

18. *extremo* V, rightly restored by Schmidt, for *extremam* found in most MSS. Cp. Nepos, *Hamilcar*, 2 § 3, *sed extremo, cum prope iam ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt.* Though Vergil has *extrema iam in morte* (*Aen.* 2. 447), it seems very questionable whether Catullus would have written *extrema iam ipsa in morte*, a truly processional phrase (so Munro reads). And against *extremam opem* Schwabe has successfully argued.

21. *heu* Meleager, Munro; *seu* V; *ei* Lachmann.

LXXVII.

5, 6. *eheu* Baehrens; *he heu* G; *heu* O.

LXXVIIIb.

These lines seem to be a fragment. They stand here in the MSS. See Ellis, *Commentary*, p. 450. Scaliger joined them to the end of 77.

LXXIX.

4. *notorum* O ; *natorum* G.

LXXXIII.

4. *sana* most MSS.; *sanna* O; *samia* G. Palmer ingeniously conjectures *salva* (*Classical Review*, 5. 8).

9. Palmer *ibid.* conjectures *irata est: hoc aestu uritur et coquitur.*

XC.

5. *gratus* L. Müller and Peiper ; *gnatus* V.

XCIV.

On the punctuation and meaning of this poem, see *Classical Review*, 4. 311.

XCV.

Some obscurity attaches to this poem on account of the loss of line 4, which makes it difficult to answer the question who was the Hortensius of line 3. That the reading *Hortensius* is not genuine it is difficult to believe. For what reasons and out of what could it possibly have been corrupted? Munro's *Hatrianus in uno* and Housman's *Hatriensis in uno* have found no adherents, and are both objectionable on account of the short *a* by the side of 4. 6 and 36. 15. It is not easy to believe that line 4 contained a contemptuous reference to the love poems of the great orator Q. Hortensius Hortalus, to whom Catullus addressed 65 and to whom he sent his *Coma Berenices*; the poet could hardly have written so disparagingly of his friend. (For the poems of Hortensius see Teuffel, 171. 3.) Still there is no reason why the Hortensius here mentioned should not be the powerful orator. Therefore I am inclined to think that, as suggested by Ellis *Comm.* p. 469, Hortensius may have been

the unhappy patron of the wretched poet Volusius, here contrasted with Cinna, and that he was condemned to listen each year to 500,000 (surely a round number) verses of that bard. Consequently I have ventured to propose as a supplement of the lost line *versiculorum anno pertulerit Volusi.* (Had poems of Hortensius been intended, the supplement I proposed, *Classical Review*, 4. 312, *stans pede verborum carmina composuit* would have passed.)

In line 2 I have printed *edita post hiemem est* for *edita post hiemem*, 'for Catullus would certainly not use *edita* for *edita est*' (Munro). The construction is 'Zmyrna mei Cinnae edita est nonam post denique messem nonamque post hiemem quam coepta est.' The Zmyrna has been published after nine summers and winters have passed since its inception, while Hortensius in the mean time has listened patiently each year to five hundred thousand verses of Volusius.

9. *sodalis*, omitted in V, was supplied in the Aldine of 1502. Some think that the name of a Greek poet has fallen out: thus Bergk supplies *Philetae*, Munro *Phalaeci.*

XCVI.

4. *Orco missas* I have written following a hint of Haupt, who conjectured *Orco mersas. olim missas* MSS. *Olim* has always seemed to me wrong. This is a poem to Calvus on the death of his wife Quintilia, obviously her recent death. In such a connexion the poet might speak of conjuring up again past passions; the mourning Calvus would review in memory the delights of love that had been between him and his wife, whether of wooing or of wedlock. But why should Catullus speak of friendship long (*olim*) laid aside? There is no point in length of time having elapsed since the loss sustained by Calvus. Grief grows less keen before time, the great healer. And the

amicitiae are clearly those of Calvus and Quintilia, since ll. 5—6 state that the love of her husband for her is a consolation to Quintilia for her early death. Thus I conclude that *olim* must be wrong; possibly it is due to some marginal note suggested by *veteres*. A further difficulty, if *olim* be kept, is the meaning of *missas*, which Munro shows cannot have the force of *amissas*, and which to harmonise with *olim* must be altered, with Statius, Munro, and Postgate, to *amissas*. Adopting Haupt's *Orco* I retain *missas*, 'sent down to death.' This local use of the dative in imitation of Homer's Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν is found in Verg. *Aen.* 9. 785, *iuvenum primos tot miserit Orco?* *Aen.* 2. 398, *multos Danaum demittimus Orco.* See my note on Verg. *Aen.* 10, 319. Mr. J. S. Phillimore has supplied me with the following translation of this poem :—

> Calvus, if aught expressive of our woe
>   Find place or welcome in the voiceless tomb,
> When we lament the loves of long ago,
>   And weep lost friendships of a bygone day;
> Joy for thy love must surely then outweigh
>   Quintilia's sorrow for her early doom.

XCVII.

2. *utrumne* Avantius; *utrum* V. See Lachmann's Lucretius, p. 99.

3. For *niloque immundius* G has *nobisque immundius* (O has *niloque immundius* written by contraction: I have examined O in this poem afresh).

5. *os* Froehlich; *hic* V.

6. *ploxeni* Voss; *ploxnio* O; *ploxonio* G.

7. *diffissus* Statius; *deffessus* O; *defessus* G.

XCVIII.

1. and 5. *Vetti* Statius (see Schmidt, Prolegg. p. xxxvi.); *uicti* V.

XCIX.

8. *abstersisti* Avantius (see Ellis, ed. crit., prolegg. p. lxxv.) *abstersti* O ; *astersi* G.

C.

6. *perspecta egregie est* Baehrens; *perfecta est igitur est* O; *perfecta est exigitur est* G.

CVII.

1. *cui* (*quoi*) *quid* Ribbeck ; *quid quid* O ; *quicquid* G.

cupidoque Aldine of 1502 ; *cupido* V.

3. *nobis quoque* MSS., which I have retained. Most editors accept Haupt's *nobisque est.*

7. *hac rem optandam in* Postgate, *Journal of Philology*, 17. 256 ; *hac est optandus* O; *me est optandus* G.

I translate this poem : 'If ever aught has fallen unexpectedly to the lot of one who yearned for it and desired it, that thing (*hoc*) is of all others (*proprie*) welcome to his heart. So this thing is welcome, dearer too than gold to me, that you, Lesbia, restore yourself to me who yearn for you ; to me who yearn for

you and unexpectedly you restore yourself and give yourself back to me. Oh day of bright significance! who lives that is more blest than I the favoured (*uno*), or who will ever tell of luck more desirable than this?'

CVIII.

4. *execta* an Italian correction; *exercta* O; *exerta* G.

CX.

3. *mentire* Postgate; *mentita* MSS. Cp. 95. 2 note.

4. *turpe* Baehrens; *saepe* MSS.

7. *est falsum* is my correction; *efficit* V. Munro reads *est furis—plus quam meretricis avarae;* Postgate *officium est plus quam meretricis avarae.* My alteration in this corrupt line (*est falsum*) gives a good meaning: 'your conduct is a fraud practised by a more than usually grasping strumpet.' *Falsum* seems to have been extended from its strict meaning to 'false pretences, as in the case of a contract to sell' (*Dict. A.* i. 822*b*).

CXI.

4. *parere*, omitted in MSS., is apparently an Italian supplement made in the margin of the Paris MS. 8,236 and independently afterwards by Doering.

CXII.

1. *est qui*, omitted in V, was added by Scaliger.

CXIV.

1. *Firmano saltu* Aldine of 1502; *firmanus saluis* V.

6. I adopt Postgate's conjecture; see *Journal of Philology*, 17. 261. *saltum* (*saltem* G) *laudemus dum modo ipse egeat* V.

CXV.

I follow Schmidt generally in this poem; see his Prolegg. p. cxxxiv.

1. *iuxta* Heyse after Scaliger. The *iugera* joined one another, were contiguous. *instar* G; *istar* O.

2. *maria*, for which Baehrens proposes *varia*, Munro *nemoris*, has been strangely misunderstood. Munro pronounces it untenable; most commentators explain it as proverbial, 'huge beyond parallel,' 'regular oceans,' quoting Sall. *Cat.* 23, *maria et montes polliceri;* others 'artificial water for rearing fish,' others 'mere waste water,' others 'lakes,' none of which meanings can it bear. What it does mean is 'sea,' not 'only sea' summing up the unproductiveness of the *saltus* (Postgate), but 'the rest of his possessions are sea'; he has meadow land and plough land and sea, which means, I presume, sea adjoining the shore of his estates, on which he had rights of fishing, always a coveted privilege: thus we read, 114. 3, that the same estate contains *omne genus piscis*. Cp. Iuv. 5. 94, *quando omne peractum est et iam defecit nostrum mare.* It is clear from *Dig.* 47. 10. 13, § 7, *si quis me prohibeat in mari piscari vel everriculum* (*quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur*) *ducere, an iniuriarum iudicio possim eum convenire?* that such rights of fishing were asserted. Mr. Haverfield informs me that an inscription found in Holland records certain contractors who had hired from the State the fishing, presumably on the Frisian coast; also one at Ephesus (*circ.* 140 A.D.). The favourite of the powerful Caesar might

well have got such a right from him; though the later law did not recognise such rights: Iustinian, *Institt.* 2. 1. 2, *flumina autem omnia et portus publica sunt: ideoque ius piscandi omnibus commune est in portubus fluminibusque. est autem litus maris, quatenus hibernus fluctus maximus excurrit. Dig.* 43. 8. 3, § 1 *maris communem usum omnibus hominibus, ut aeris.*

4. *tot bona* Avantius; *tot moda* V.

7. *ipse est,* so many MSS.; *ipse si* V.

ultro an Italian correction for *ultor* V.

CXVI.

4. So Muretus. *Telis* (*Celis* O) *infesta mitteremusque caput* V.

6. *hic* a few MSS.; *hinc* V. Some new readings are introduced into this poem by Palmer, *Classical Review,* 5. 8.

7. *evitabimus uncta* is my conjecture, 'I shall avoid your poisoned shafts': cp. Verg. *Aen.* 9. 773, *ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno. evitabimus amicta* (*amitha* O) V. Most editors accept *evitamus amictu,* the reading of a few inferior MSS.; Ellis reads *evitamus amictei;* both which readings fail to explain the future form *evitabimus* of V, which surely by the side of *dabi'* in the next line is more appropriate than the present. The corruption *amicta* of the MSS. is due to the tendency which appears in them to multiply letters; see 63. 5 *iletas* V for *ili;* 64. 3, *Fasidicos* O, *Fascidicos* G for *Phasidos;* 66. 6, *guioclero* V for *gyro;* 66. 54, *elocridicos* V for *Locridos;* 66 86, *indigetis* G, *indignatis* O for *indignis.*

NOTES

TO THE

PERVIGILIUM VENERIS.

2. *vere natus orbis est* Pithoeus; the poets thought that the birthtime of the world was in spring. *uer natus orbis est* T; *uere natus iouis est* S, from which Buecheler reads *uere natus est Iovis* (nom.). But *iouis* is probably a mere corruption of *orbis*; and there is something out of keeping with the rest of the poem in the mention of Jupiter. Few will approve of either Wernsdorf's *ver renatus orbis est*, 'spring is the new birth of the world,' which is hardly Latin, or of Baehrens' *ver renactus orbis est.*

9. Unnecessary difficulties have been raised about the meaning of *tunc.* It is true that we have to go back to *ver* in line 2, 'in spring Venus was born of sea foam,' but I see no awkwardness in this; the burden of the poem is spring, the poet's mind is full of spring, and he can safely trust the intelligent reader to interpret *tunc* correctly. It will be seen that I cannot agree either with Buecheler who inserts lines 59—61 between lines 8 and 9 here, or with Riese and Baehrens who transpose line 9 foll. to follow 62, or with Mackail (*Journal of Philology*, 17.

183) who takes refuge in the usual remedy of the desperate, the assumption of the loss of a line, for which there is no sort of evidence.

superno Pithoeus; *superbo* S; *superhuc* T.

11. *marinis* Rivinus; *maritis* S T (from line 4). Buecheler omits *de marinis imbribus*, thinking that the end of the line was lost, and that these words were introduced from line 4 to fill up the gap.

13. *floridis* Rigler; *floribus* S T.

15. *nodos* the conjecture of a friend of Scriverius for *notos* S, *totos* T.

feraces, Baehrens; *penates* S; *pentes* T. Cp. Catull. 64. 283. Mackail suggests *tumentes*.

17. *en* Schultze; *et* S T.

micant Lipsius; *micanat* S; *mecanat* T. Salmasius conjectured *emicant*.

19. *en* Schultze; *in* S T.

21. *virgineas* is genuine; for the metre cp. 17, and see Buecheler, p. 33. Lipsius conjectured *virgines*.

umenti Pithoeus and Lipsius; *tumenti* S T; *urenti* Baehrens.

22. *mane ut udae* Douza; *manet tute* S; *mane tuae* T. Mackail says '*iubere* occurs seven times again in the poem, always with an infinitive; nor indeed is it Latin to say *iubere ut*.' *Iubeo ut* is not very common, but is perfectly good Latin, and means 'I order.' Here the meaning is 'the fiat of Venus is.' See Plaut. *Amph.* I. I. 50, *Telebois iubet sententiam ut*

dicant suam ; Cic. II. *in Verr.* 4. 28, *hic tibi in mentem non venit iubere, ut haec quoque referret HS VI milibus IↃ se tibi vendidisse?* Hor. *Sat.* 1. 4. 120, *sic me formabat puerum dictis, et sive iubebat ut facerem quid*; Liv. 28. 36, *Magoni nuntiatum ab Karthagine est iubere senatum ut classem in Italiam traiceret.* Indeed it is regular in the phrase *populus iubet ut.* See Kühner, *Ausführlicher Grammatik*, 2. 530. Buecheler and Baehrens adopt the prosaic reading of Orelli, *ipsa iussit mane totae.*

23. *facta* S ; *fusta* T.

Veneris is my conjecture for *prius* S T. The rose was created from blood of Venus and kisses of Love. Buecheler and Baehrens adopt O. Müller's conjecture *Cypridis*, which introduces a scansion less common in Latin (cp. *Anth. Lat.* 210. 1 (Baehrens), *candida sidereo fulgebat marmore Cўpris ; ibid.* 11 *temerantur Cўpridis artus*) ; though the quantity can be paralleled from *Anth. Lat.* 314. 4, *dulcia vina Cўpris ;* 317. 3, *sors fuerat melior, Cўpridos cum nomen haberes.* Scriverius conjectured *Cypris*, but there is no authority for such a genitive. Cp. Tiberianus (Baehrens, *Poet. Lat. Min.* 3. 264) 1. 8, *inter ista dona veris gemmeasque gratias omnium regina odorum vel colorum Lucifer aurea forma Diones eminebat flos rosa :* so I correct the corrupt reading of the MS. *auro flore praeminebat forma dionis rosa.*

25. *ruborem* S T rightly ; *pudorem* Baehrens.

26. *unico* Pithoeus ; *unica* S T.

voto Bergk and Baehrens. It means 'marriage,' as in the code of Justinian. *noto* S ; *nodo* T. Salmasius read *unico marita nodo . . . solvere,* 'to unfold from its single bud' (Mackail). Buecheler reads *unico nŏto marita* (p. 37).

For *pudebit*, here personal as in Terence *Adelph.* 754, Lucan 8. 495, Baehrens reads *rubebit.*

29. *it* Pithoeus; *et* S T.

30. *vexerit* MSS. *Vehere* is used by poets in the sense of *portare;* this is illustrated at length by Gronovius *Observat.* 3. 5, and there is no need with Baehrens to read *exuit.* The Nymphs are afraid of the arms carried by Cupid; he is therefore bidden to lay them aside.

35. *est in armis totus idem* Scriverius; *totus est inermis* (*in armis* Pithoeus, Baehrens) *idem* S T. The transposition of words made by Scriverius is necessary on account of the metre, which does not admit a spondee in the third foot. *In* means 'arrayed in,' 'equipped with,' as in Verg. *Aen.* 3. 595, *patriis ad Troiam missus in armis;* 4. 537, *horridus in iaculis;* Ov. M. 8. 26, *in galea formosus erat;* 12. 65, *in armis hostis adest.*

37. *conpari* S T; *conparis* Baehrens, unnecessarily. The meaning is: O Diana, Venus sends to you maids as modest as yourself to pray you to refrain from bloodshed in her wood.

40. This line, which follows 58 in the MSS., is rightly placed here by Buecheler. *recentibus* Pithoeus; *rigentibus* S T.

43. *feriantis* Scriverius; *feriatis* S T; *feriatos* Pithoeus.

47. *detinenda nocte tota est pervigilia canticis* is my emendation (*detinenda* Heinsius).

detinente tota nox est peruiclanda canticis S; *detinent et tota nox est peruigila canticis* T. I think the *pervigila* of T gives us the clue required. The poet uses the rare singular form *pervigilia*, fem.,

found in Iustin. 24. 8. 14 (see Georges, *Lexicon*), *fames et lassitudo super haec maximum pervigiliae malum.* For the meaning of *detinere* 'to while away' see Ov. *Trist.* 5. 7. 39, *detineo studiis animum falloque dolores; ex P.* 4. 10. 67, *detinui, dicam, tempus curasque fefelli.* Buecheler reads *detinenda tota nox est, perviglanda canticis,* but professes himself not satisfied: Baehrens after Schenkl reads *detinenter tota nox est perviclanda canticis:* but *detinenter* does not exist in Latin. The contracted forms *perviglanda, perviclanda* seem to me highly objectionable, unless supported; though the forms *puertia, lamna, surpuerat, caldior, soldo,* are found in Horace.

53. *subde* Scriverius; *vestem* Salmasius; *superestem* S; *rumpereste* T; *sume restem* Crusius, followed by Buecheler; *rumpe vestem* Lipsius. Perhaps we should read *subde restem* (a chain or rope of flowers).

Hennae Lipsius; *et nec* S; *ethne* T; (*Aetnae* Pithoeus).

55. *fontes* Scriverius; *montes* S T.

56. Buecheler (p. 13) objects to the anapaest (*pueri*) in the first place in the third dipodia; but it occurs again 62, which line Buecheler is compelled to eject as an interpolation, while he emends this line, *iussit omnes adsidere mater alitis dei.* These are violent remedies.

59. *cum* (*quom*) Buecheler; *quo* S; *qui* T.

60. *totum* Salmasius; *totis* S T.

creavit S; *crearet* T.

vernus Pithoeus; *vernis* S T.

Combining the conjectures of Salmasius and Pithoeus I have reconstructed this line. *Vernus* seems necessary on account of the metre, as a spondee is here impossible: *pater vernus* means 'the Father in spring,' like Vergil's *Aeneas se matutinus agebat* (*Aen.* 8. 465), or Juvenal's *fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus Iuppiter* (5. 78). Cp. Verg. *G.* 2. 323, *vere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt. tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus Aether coniugis in gremium laetae descendit et omnis magnus alit magno commixtus corpore fetus.*

66. Baehrens conjectures *praevium sui teporem.* See *Rhein. Mus.* 31, p. 102.

69. For *nepotes* Buecheler and Baehrens follow Rivinus (not Scriverius) in reading *penates;* which is an ingenious alteration.

70–74. In the MSS. 71, 72 follow 73, 74; I follow Baehrens in transposing them. In 71 *posterum* is genitive; see Buecheler, p. 29. In 72 Buecheler conjectures *patrem* for *matrem*, which seems superfluous. In 73 *de sacello* refers to the fact that Silvia was a Vestal Virgin: cp. Ov. *Fast.* 3. 11. In 74 Buecheler argues against *Romuleas;* his main objections are (1) that it does not mean Roman, but belonging to Romulus; (2) that it does not scan (*Romulĕas*). But I do not see any difficulty in understanding *Romuleus* or *Romulius* in a poet as equivalent to *Romanus;* the Romans were the *Romuli nepotes.* Cp. Hor. *Carm.* 4. 5. 1 *optime Romulae custos gentis. Carm. Saec.* 47. As regards the quantity, Roman poets of the best period take such liberties with the scansion of proper names (see on Catullus 29. 20), that I think we may accept *Romulēas* from the author of the Pervigilium. The date of the poem is uncertain; it was written under the Empire, and probably not early. Teuffel (398. 5–7) ascribes it to the third century of the Christian era: and a poet

of that age may well have allowed himself such a licence. With the decline of Latin the laws of quantity were less rigidly observed, as may be seen from the following instances which I have collected from the *Anthologia Latina* (ed. Baehrens). (1) lengthenings: 206. 23, *nēgavere deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset;* 323. 2, *prodidit atque urbem his Brĭsĕīdă suam;* 330. 2 *inseditque bovi non revĭsura parem;* 378. 71, *mentēque fugaci;* 495. 1, *bella die noctēque;* 494. 2, *impleret cuncti viscera nēgŏtii;* 415. 11, *urbe Periānder genitus;* 528. 4, *phīlosophum revocat.* (2) shortenings: 211. 81, *statuere prĭmordia rerum;* 378. 47, *depositumque suum mălait committere blandis;* 433. 13, *vel negăture veni;* *ibid.* 20, *laqueos rogătura resolvi.*

81. *subter* Broukhusius; *super* S T: cp. Calpurn. 1. 5, *vaccae molle sub hirsuta latus explicuere genista.* See Schenkl's Calpurnius, p. lx.

82. For *tutus* Baehrens conjectures *laetus.*

90. *fiam* S; *faciam* T. *uti* Rivinus; *ut* S T.

91. *Apollo* Thomasius; *foebus* S T. Some change is required to save the metre: perhaps we should read *perdidi Musam tacendo, Phoebe, nec me respicis.*

2